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More Work, More Pay Doctrine Offered Labor; No Nobel Peace Prize

The World's Day—At a Glance
Nov. 28, 1939

Labor Advised to Make Use of Technology

HAVANA (AP)—Labor should recognize the desirability of the utmost use of technology so as to produce more goods in less hours, thereby giving everybody the equivalent of increased wages and increased purchasing power, Henry I. Harriman, Chairman of the Board of the New England Power Association, told the American Labor Conference today. [Details: Page 2.]

Nobel Committee Withholds 1939 Peace Prize

OSLO, Norway (AP)—The Nobel Prize Committee has decided not to award a peace prize this year. The decision to reserve the award until 1940 was announced Nov. 27.

Other years in which the prize was not awarded were 1914, 1915, 1916, 1918, 1924, 1928, and 1932. In 1917 the prize was awarded to the International Red Cross of Geneva. The Nansen International Office for Refugees, which handled the postwar settlement and passport problem of refugees, received the peace prize in 1938.

Byrd Reaches Canal Zone for Polar Voyage

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone (AP)—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd arrived aboard the liner Amapala today en route to join his third expedition to the Antarctic. Admiral Byrd expects to sail Nov. 30 on his flagship North Star for Dunedin, New Zealand, after taking on additional supplies.

U. S. Sends Mediator to Ship Clerk Strike

WASHINGTON (AP)—Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, has assigned John E. O'Connor, Labor Department conciliator, to try to mediate the strike of Congress of Industrial Organizations ship clerks at San Francisco.

The Department said Mr. O'Connor probably would work in cooperation with representatives of the Maritime Labor Board. [Details: Page 3.]

War Summary: Britain Loses Another Ship

The struggle at sea continued with one more British loss—the 2,493-ton steamer Uskmouth. Main interest centered upon the British Admiralty's revelation that the liner Rawalpindi, lost in northern waters Nov. 23, was sunk after a heroic fight against two German warships, one being the pocket battleship Deutschland.

Announcement by the Germans that a British heavy cruiser had been torpedoed east of the Shetland Islands brought the British reply that nothing was known of such a sinking. The British reported the landing of 73 German prisoners, including 12 officers, at a Scottish port, survivors, it was said, of a German submarine and three freighters.

Finland replied with an offer of compromise to Russia's demands for withdrawal of Finnish troops from the frontier. Finland agreed to discuss such a withdrawal if Russia did likewise.

The Finnish Government, denying "hostile intentions," suggested that the dispute be referred to a joint commission established last year to take care of border problems.

Details and other developments: Pages 1, 6, and 7.

New Wage Tax Proposed in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A 1½ per cent tax on wages of all persons earning their living in Philadelphia was among levies advanced today by Acting Mayor George Connell as possible means of helping raise at least $15,000,000 additional revenue he estimates is necessary for 1940. A similar proposal was rejected a year ago.

U. S. Mission Reported Bombed by Japanese

• PEIPING (AP)—Advices received here today said Japanese fliers bombed the American Christian and Missionary Alliance Mission at Siushan, Szechwan Province, on Nov. 10. Two bombs were said to have fallen on the Mission garden. The Mission residence collapsed and burned.

Kennedy Lunches With British King and Queen

LONDON (AP)—United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy was the luncheon guest of King George and Queen Elizabeth at Buckingham Palace today. He is leaving Dec. 3 for the United States.

State Sums Up Charges in Kuhn Larceny Trial

NEW YORK (AP)—Assistant District Attorney Herman J. McCarthy, summing up for the State today at the larceny trial of Fritz Kuhn, reiterated his charge that the German-American Bund leader stole Bund funds.

Japan and Siam Sign Air Service Accord

TOKYO (AP)—Domei, Japanese news agency, said Japan and Muang Thai (Siam) have signed in Bangkok a two-year agreement for air service between the two Nations, ending negotiations which began in 1936. Japan Airways is to begin service next February, flying to Bangkok in two days.

Red Cross Sending Supplies to German Poland

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman Norman H. Davis said today that the American Red Cross would send $250,000 worth of supplies to German-occupied Poland, having been assured that Germans would permit all needy persons, including Jews, to benefit impartially.

The allocation will be used for purchase in this country of clothing, blankets, sheets, underwear, shoes, and other supplies. They will be distributed from a central warehouse at Krakow, Poland.

Mrs. Roosevelt as Public Speaker Inspires Other Wives to Oratory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28—The ease with which Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mrs. Robert A. Taft take to the public platform has almost completely broken down politicians' prejudice against public-speaking wives, says Mrs. Hugh Butler, whose regular winter course in practical platform speaking for congressmen's wives opens here in January.

Mrs. Roosevelt, who drops in at the New York studio of Mrs. Elizabeth von Hesse, for a speaking lesson now and then, will be guest at the first meeting of Mrs. Butler's class.

She will be introduced by Mrs. John J. Sparkman, of Huntsville, Ala., who won first prize in last year's class for showing the most improvement during the course.

Members of the class go on tours of various government departments to secure original speech material.

The World At Your Fireside
Page 4

The Monitor Index
Tuesday, Nov. 28, 1939

Progressive Education Meeting	3
Education Page	8
Tour-a-Bouts	9
Aviation Column	9
The Home Forum	10
God's Government [With French Translation]	
Boston and New England News	11-12
Weather	11
Boston Events	11
Vermont Letter	12
Radio Timetable	12
Local Arts and Theater Page	13
Sports Pages	14-15
Home Building and Furnishing Page	16
Financial Pages	17-18-19
Daily Features Page	21
Editorials	22

Forte Is Named As Justice Of Superior Court

Nomination to $12,000 a year job is sent by Saltonstall to Council for confirmation.

Judge Felix Forte, Special Justice of the Somerville District Court and Professor of Law at Boston University Law School, was nominated today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall for Associate Justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court.

This seat on the bench is for life and pays $12,000 a year. The nomination now goes to the Governor's Council, and if confirmed, Judge Forte will succeed the late Justice Wilford D. Gray.

Judge Forte is not a political lawyer. His first really serious political journey was in 1936 when he ran against his one time law student, Paul A. Dever, for Attorney General. He was defeated by Mr. Dever, who returned to office.

Today's nomination is the second of importance to fall the way of the Governor in recent months. A short time ago he named Allen G. Buttrick of the Clinton District Court to succeed the late Justice Marcus Morton.

Professor of Law

Judge Forte lives in Belmont. His position at Boston University dates from 1921 when he entered upon his teaching career at the Law School. He became an Associate Professor in 1927, was given the rating of Professor in 1929, became Director of Admissions in 1937 and in 1938 and 1939, director of summer law courses.

Born in Boston in 1895, he studied at the Boston Latin and English High Schools, Emerson College of Oratory, Northeastern Law School, and Boston University Law School, where he graduated with honors in 1916, and in 1917 took the degree of LL.M.

He later studied at Harvard under Dean Roscoe Pound and Prof. Sam Bass Warner. He prizes highly his degree of Doctor of Juridical Science, awarded by the University in 1932.

At the age of 21, Judge Forte passed the Massachusetts Bar examinations and began the practice of law. Through a peculiar set of circumstances, he became the youngest man ever to take the examination.

Youngest to Take Exam

The law says a person must be 21 to take the examination. Yet the "exam" rules are so arranged that a person cannot take it until 15 days after he reaches that age, because the application must be made at least 15 days before the date of the examination. Mr. Forte, through a special plea to the ex-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 6)

Former British Navy Head Is Confident

By a Staff Photographer

Alfred Duff Cooper and Lady Diana Duff Cooper

The former First Lord of the British Admiralty, who resigned in protest of the prewar appeasement policy, was in Boston today for a lecture tonight at Symphony Hall on "Saving the Democracies."

Allied victory and federation of Europe seen by Duff Cooper: Page 11

Woman Seeking Highest Pay Told to Shun College Degree

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28—If it's money you're looking for in life, then don't waste four years in college.

That, in effect, is the advice the United States Women's Bureau might give to women as the result of a survey of the "economic status of university women in the United States of America," conducted in co-operation with the American Association of University Women.

"The time and investment seems not to have been justified, except among those with the highest type of preparation, that is, those who have secured a Ph. D degree," the report concludes.

The 8,796 university women covered by the survey were members of the A. A. U. W. in 1934. The great majority of them were employed as school teachers or school executives.

College women with their own businesses and personnel workers were found to be reaping highest financial returns from their education. Nearly three fifths of the first group and one half of the second, reported at least $3,000 as the highest salary or earnings received in the 10-year period, 1925-35. Next came school or college executives, a third of whom reported a highest salary of $3,000 or more. On the other hand, over half of the teachers, librarians, secretaries, and social workers reported highest salaries of less than $2,000. Clerical workers were the lowest paid, with more than 60 per cent reporting highest salaries of less than $1,500.

Salary scales were found to mount as women won higher degrees. Of women with a bachelor's degree only 8 per cent had highest salaries of $3,000 or more, of those with a master's degree, 17 per cent had such earnings, and of those with a doctor's degree, 55 per cent achieved the top figure.

Bright spots in the picture were disclosures that college women's earnings increase with age and their jobs were not seriously menaced by the depression.

Two out of five of the women reported dependents and one third said they had met with discrimination between 1929 and 1935 because they were women, because they were married, or because of youth or age.

Dr. Susan M. Kingsbury, of Bryn Mawr College, Chairman of the A. A. U. W. Committee on Economic and Legal Status of Women, wrote the report for the Women's Bureau.

Brazilian Officers On U. S. Inspection

WASHINGTON (AP)—Ten Brazilian Army officers who flew from their homeland in United States Army bombers began an inspection tour Nov. 27 of the country's leading military establishments.

Reds Denounce Non-War Pact With Finland

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Nov. 28 (AP)—A Foreign Office spokesman announced tonight that Russia had denounced its non-aggression pact with Finland in a note handed to the Finnish Minister in Moscow.

A Finnish spokesman said the Russian note was "very unconciliatory," but declined further comment while the Foreign Office was receiving the communication line by line from the Moscow Legation.

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Nov. 28 (AP)—Finland has given a soft answer to turn the wrath of new Soviet Russian demands.

Denying alleged "hostile actions" toward Russia, the Government last night notified Moscow it is ready to meet Soviet demands for withdrawal of Finnish troops along part of their common border on condition that Red Army forces likewise retire.

In a note addressed to the Kremlin, Foreign Minister Eljas Erkko suggested that the proposal be referred to a joint commission established in 1938 to consider frontier problems.

Mr. Erkko's note replied to an ultimatum-like message from Soviet Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff protesting an alleged "border incident" Nov. 26 in which, the Russians said, 13 Red Army soldiers were killed or wounded by Finnish artillery fire on the Karelian Isthmus.

Finnish ports partly closed in defense: Page 7.

Intimate Message from Washington

Make-Up and Quality of Those Groups Close to the President Have Changed, Which Bodes No Good to Any Third-Term Prospects

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Ernest K. Lindley, New York columnist and biographer of President Roosevelt, who was as close as any observer, now writing, to the Roosevelt nomination campaign of 1932, points out an interesting and significant paradox: that many, if not most, of the men who worked for the President's first nomination are now opposed to the third term, and that most of those now favoring renomination were opposed or lukewarm to Mr. Roosevelt in 1932. The observation "puts the finger" on the changing nature of the group around the President.

There are two kinds of people now close to Mr. Roosevelt. On the one hand is his Cabinet. Some of its members are actual confidants of the President who have a real role in the development of his policies. Others are about as remote from the inner circle as could be. On the other hand are the people, some official and some unofficial, who really have the President's ear.

Perhaps one could say that few Presidents are greater than their advisers! The remark is not to demean the office or person of the Chief Executive, but to point up the fact that any individual must lean on wise counsellors. In the early days of his administration, Mr. Roosevelt had a good many capable advisers, both politically shrewd and intellectually substantial. In the political group were Louis McHenry Howe, James A. Farley, Homer S. Cummings, Pat Harrison, Burton K. Wheeler, Joe T. Robinson, and a great many other sage Democrats.

It is no wonder that the presidential campaigns of 1932 and 1936 were successes, or that on the whole the Administration had great success for four years in controlling its growing majorities in Congress. These men advised not only on political ways and means, but on the practical application of policies and, to some extent, on the development of policies themselves.

"Brain Trust" at Least Had Something

In policy-making, while the political group overlapped definitely into this field, the groundwork was laid by the so-called "brain trust" and those around it. The "brain trust" itself, viewed in retrospect, stacks up in ability far ahead of the President's current unofficial or quasi-official advisers, and it was constantly supplemented by able outsiders who were sympathetic with the Administration's general objectives and were prepared to co-operate. Their services were significant.

But the basic point is that the President had a wide range of expert advice on most problems, running from his canny, devoted "no" man in the White House—Louis Howe—to substantial businessmen, old-line Democrats, and specialists whose services were organized by the "brain trust." It was a powerful combination.

Today, facing the question of a third term, what is the situation? Mr. Roosevelt's purely political advisers have fallen away or are kept in a sort of Coventry. There are no signs that he has taken either James A. Farley or Cordell Hull into his confidence on outstanding political problems, and most of the shrewd Democratic Senators are holding aloof or are kept aloof. It is the opinion of most close observers that Mr. Roosevelt is not a great intuitive politician, but that his political triumphs of the past are due to his own capable application of first-rate advice. Without such advisers, he gets into such deep water as the purge campaign of last year.

Unless Mr. Roosevelt re-establishes around him as shrewd, loyal, and hard-hitting a political team as he enjoyed in 1932 and 1936, it is hard to see how he could hope either for a third term nomination or subsequent re-election. The reunion with old-line Democratic Senators during the special session of Congress was advantageous as far as it went, but it is strongly to be doubted whether it extended to presidential politics.

Babes in the Political Wood

No, the persons around the President who are urging him toward the third term have had very little practical political experience—with a few rather unreliable exceptions—and most of them got into electoral politics only to get their fingers burned in the 1938 campaign. Similarly, on policy-making ground, the persons around the President do not compare with his former advisers. Several members of the Cabinet are carrying on in their particular capacities ably. Secretary Hull, for instance, may have saved the Administration's bacon in a big way when he insisted on the rigid enforcement of neutrality and stopped the registry of American ships under Panama colors. But this means simply that Secretary Hull is doing his job.

Indeed, it is difficult to draw up a current list of first-rate presidential advisers on inner-circle matters. Closest to the President now are such people as Thomas G. Corcoran, Stephen T. Early, Lowell Mellett, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Robert H. Jackson, Harry L. Hopkins, Harold L. Ickes, Leon Henderson, Lauchlin Currie. These men have certain individual competences, some of them very real, but they are not in the same category with many of their predecessors.

Possibly the greatest weakness of President Roosevelt's Administration in these days is the dearth of first-rate advisers. His entourage is in no shape to confront a great political campaign. Perhaps a team could be recruited; political campaigns evoke volunteers. But it would not be an easy problem to solve. National politics in the United States demands a virtual coalition to be successful, a coalition of many inconsistent elements. Is that any longer possible behind the New Deal?

Erwin D. Canham

Who Rules the High Seas? Reich, Britain Say 'We Do'

LONDON, Nov. 28 (AP)—King George, opening the first war session of Parliament, assured the Empire today that the Royal Navy is keeping "free and open the highways of the sea."

The King, who yesterday signed an Order in Council extending the British blockade by authorizing seizure of German exports as well as imports, referred only briefly to pending wartime legislation.

The King, wearing an Admiral's uniform, spoke for only a few minutes, and Parliament immediately recessed until 3 p. m.

"My Lords and Members of the House of Commons," he said.

"The prosecution of the war commands the energies of all my subjects. My Dominions overseas are participating wholeheartedly and with an effectiveness which is most gratifying to me.

"Throughout the world my Navies, together with the merchant navy and fishing fleets, are keeping free and open the highways of the sea. At home, in France and in all stations overseas, my Armies and Air Force are fulfilling their tasks. I am well assured that they will be equal to any efforts and sacrifices to which they may be called.

"Members of the House of Commons:

"You will be asked to make further financial provision for the conduct of the war.

"My Lords and Members of the House of Commons:

"The measures which will be submitted to you are such as seem necessary to my advisers for the welfare of my people and the attainment of the purpose upon which all our efforts are set.

"I pray that Almighty God give his blessing to your counsels."

The usual glittering ceremony was absent from the opening. No announcement was made that the King would open Parliament, and no crowds lined the route as he and Queen Elizabeth drove from Buckingham Palace to Westminster.

The peers attended in uniforms and morning clothes instead of scarlet robes.

BERLIN, Nov. 28 (AP)—The British Fleet, in the opinion of German military experts, now has been cleared not only from the North Sea but also from the North Atlantic.

Authoritative commentators said that the British "auxiliary cruiser" Rawalpindi, destroyed in a naval engagement off the coast of Iceland, was discovered absolutely alone between the Faroe Islands and Greenland. Moreover they quoted 26 Rawalpindi crewmen whose rescue was announced today as saying they were "100 per cent surprised" to find a whole German navy group, including at least one heavy cruiser, so far out in the Atlantic.

Military experts further claimed supremacy in the air over all of France and practically all of England. Last week alone, they said, scouting planes flew over the British naval base of Scapa Flow, north of Scotland, three times, bringing to nine total number of such flights since the beginning of the war.

Cruiser Sunk?

BERLIN, Nov. 28 (AP)—German authorities announced today that a British heavy cruiser had been torpedoed and destroyed east of the Shetland Islands, north of Scotland.

The announcement said Lieut.-Capt. Günther Prien, who commanded the German submarine which sank the British battleship Royal Oak at Scapa Flow Oct. 14, commanded the submarine.

The British ship was described as of the London class—9,850 tons vessels carrying eight 8-inch guns and 650 men.

LONDON, Nov. 28 (AP)—The authoritative British Press Association said tonight in a note to editors:

"The rumor is abroad that a British battleship has been sunk, and for your information we are informed that there is no truth whatever in it."

Nazi pocket battleship sinks merchant cruiser: Page 6.

Biddle's Art Pieces Destroyed in Warsaw

WARSAW (AP)—Only two items in United States Ambassador Anthony J. Drexel Biddle's famous 700-piece china collection escaped undamaged in the siege of this city, a search of the Biddle home has disclosed. Many other art objects also were destroyed but a number of historic family documents including correspondence with George Washington were saved through earlier transference to the Chancellery. Mr. Biddle, now in France, is accredited to the exiled Polish Government there.

Britain Delays Ban on Exports; Ship Hide'n Seek

Many neutral vessels attempt to escape British net set to halt contraband.

Neutral shippers granted until Dec. 4 to dispose of cargoes originating in Germany.

By H. B. Elliston

Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor and conductor of "This Changing World," who is at present on tour in Europe.

GOTHENBURG, Sweden, Nov. 28—Redoubling of the force of the British blockade of Germany by the new Order-in-Council putting a ban on exports, in addition to imports has not increased the neutrals' readiness to fall in with the move.

Most of the neutral vessels around here, like those we met at the British contraband station of Kirkwall, in the Orkney Islands, tried their best to avoid the Allied net.

And most of them, I gathered, would try again when they got back on to the high seas. I couldn't find a single skipper who intended to accept the British invitation to go voluntarily to Kirkwall for examination. In Sweden there is no concerted policy toward Britain's contraband control system. The Swedish Shipowners Association is said informally to have advised its members to sail for Kirkwall on the eastward run, but "it is up to the skipper." A voluntary call at the British port, you see, would invite collision with the Germans when you came out.

Far North Route

Adventurous skippers talk of circumventing the Allied net by taking the passage through the Denmark Strait and going around the north of Iceland. But that is dangerous in winter—a perilous struggle with icebergs even when it isn't absolutely closed up. Besides, the contraband people at Kirkwall assert that even north of Iceland you can't elude the British patrol. By way of proof they showed us a boat that was actually seized in north Icelandic waters. "Have they got anybody at the North Pole," somebody wondered aloud.

Even when merchantmen manage to arrive unmolested in the North Sea they haven't escaped the British patrol. At Kirkwall there was one Norwegian tanker which had been brought back after it had got to within five miles of the Norwegian coast, or almost home. How annoyed that skipper must have been!

To see the cocky little pilot boats at Kirkwall, puffing around all day, leading into this great contraband base, one after another merchantman—the proud monarchs of the peacetime seas, is to get some notion of Britain's naval power. The harbor, when I was there, was crowded with about 35

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

LONDON, Nov. 28 (AP)—The British Government tonight issued a formal Order-in-Council extending the naval blockade to Germany's exports, effective Dec. 4.

The Order is entitled "reprisals restricting German commerce."

The delay in application of the Order, which was signed by King George Nov. 27, was understood to be to give neutral shippers an opportunity to make arrangements to avoid undue hardships.

The new Order provides that a merchant vessel which sails from an enemy port or other port after Dec. 4 and "having on board goods which are of enemy origin or are enemy property may be required to discharge such goods in a British or Allied port."

Goods to Be Sold

Such goods will be placed in custody of the marshal of a prize court and "unless the court orders that they be requisitioned for the use of His Majesty shall be detained or sold under direction of the court. The proceeds of goods so sold shall be paid into the court."

An explanatory statement said that requests for the release of goods would be considered if the goods were neutral owned and on board a vessel clearing the last neutral port by Dec. 11 or in a number of other circumstances.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, announcing in the House of Commons that the British-French blockade of German exports would go into effect Dec. 4, said: "We recognize that these measures may cause inconvenience and perhaps loss to neutrals," but added, "these measures for helping bring our efforts to a successful issue may well be worth some sacrifice on the part of neutrals."

Coal for Italy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Nov. 28—Italy's predicament in the stoppage of coal imports from Germany as a result of the Anglo-French decision to seize German exports on the high seas, is receiving special attention of the British and French Governments.

Italy hitherto has depended on Germany for a considerable amount of its coal which has been shipped by sea routes, and it would be difficult as well as expensive to send an equal amount by land.

There is reason to believe that discussions are under way among Britain, France, and Italy looking toward increased deliveries of British and French coal to Italy.

Consideration of Italy's interests also probably dictated certain conciliatory features of the declaration of the French Minister of Blockade, Georges Pernot, concerning its application, notably the postponement of enforcement until Dec. 4 to permit readjustments and to assure complete freedom for shipment of genuinely neutral goods.

Appeal to Neutrals

An eye to keeping Italy content may also be found in an appeal which has been made to the self-interest of the neutrals in the following terms: Through the restrictions upon enemy commerce, markets conquered by the Germans, often through dumping and fixing arbitrary exchange values, will be turned over to the neutral and Allied powers which can thus develop their exports. These possibilities will be more substantial for neutrals than for Allies, whose industry necessarily is directed largely toward war production."

M. Pernot said that if the Anglo-French action "results in hindrance for neutral countries, it would appear a very weak contribution to the defense of the liberty of the world, for which the Allies each day make such heavy sacrifices in human lives and material resources.

"Entire liberty of circulation will subsist for merchandise truly neutral," he said, recommending that shippers facilitate the Allies' control by delivering certificates of origin before loading boats.

Control Bases

Shippers were advised to halt boats at the French control bases at Dunkerque, Le Havre, Marseille, Oran; or the British bases at Kirkwall, Les Dunes, Weymouth, Malta, Haifa, Port Said, and Gibraltar.

Neutrals were given the right to appeal to a tribunal named Control Committee of Contraband and Enemy Exports, or a higher court, Council of Prizes, but they must establish that the cargo in question become neutral property before Nov. 28.

What About the Tariff? Big U. S. Debate Looms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28—The United States appears to be in for a good, old-fashioned tariff debate. It shapes up as the paramount issue of the next session of Congress, and it is not a cleavage between Republicans and Democrats alone. Numerous Democrats with local interests allegedly affected by trade agreements: copper, lumber, farming, are with the opposition. It remains to be seen how many and what kind of legislators will stand with Secretary of State Cordell Hull at this show-down of his economic-peace policies.

Latest contribution to the debate comes from Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, (R) of Michigan, with his proposal for an "elastic" tariff based on cost of production. That is only one of the various alternatives that will confront Congress. Here are the major choices:

First: Secretary Hull's reciprocal agreement program, authority for which expires in June. Nominally its renewal is sought by the Administration, but it is not yet clear to what extent the President will put on party pressure to secure favorable majorities. There is always the possibility, with so many Democrats off the trade reservation already, that in an election year the Administration will recede.

Serve Local Interests

Second, simple lapsing of the reciprocal agreement power and return to Congressional tariff-making. This would serve many local interests, anxious to secure protection for their products, but a good deal of wide support for non-legislative tariff-making in the national interest has been built up.

Third, if the latter factors are strong, Congressional opposition will probably take the form of continuing the trade agreements program but requiring Senatorial ratification of each treaty. This method would probably render impossible any really significant trade treaties because of the log-rolling opposition of local interests.

Fourth, the Vandenberg plan for a cost-of-production flexible tariff comes along as a modernized version of outright protectionism. Critics have long insisted that it was unworkable, partly because foreign costs of production could not be accurately ascertained. But it is an attractive formula, and has been favored by numerous Republicans in the past.

Compromise Quite Feasible

Perhaps the most hopeful feature of the entire prospective discussion is that so many leaders agree in condemning legislative tariff-making.

Not only is the Administration program set against repetition of the Hawley-Smoot Act performance of 1930, but Senator Vandenberg said: "I hope I shall never see another Congressional tariff revision." He condemned the "old log-rolling tariff making in Congress." Numerous other leaders take a similar position. Therefore the possibility of some compromise is not to be excluded.

On the one hand, Secretary Hull's supporters seek to avoid insuperable obstacles for Administratively-made tariffs. On the other hand, Republicans and other oppositionists wish to retain a degree of Congressional check. Such a middle-ground might give Congress the right to vote a proposed tariff within a certain period, yet without forcing every tariff through the legislative mill.

Depends on Intent

However, the direction of Senator Vandenberg's thinking was apparent when he said, in his proposal for cost-of-production tariffs: "If a protection-minded President were to apply himself as earnestly and constructively to the use of the 'elastic tariff' as the present Administration has devoted itself to the 'reciprocal tariff' we should most closely approach a scientific tariff."

His cost-of-production plan is based on the present authority given the Tariff Commission to alter rates of duty up and down by 50 per cent. The duty is supposed to equal the difference between cost-of-production at home and abroad. Senator Vandenberg proposes that it be extended to articles now on the free list as well as those which are dutiable.

Clumsy Operation

Actual operation by the Tariff Commission of these "flexible tariff" provisions set up by the 1930 Act has shown a great difficulty in determining costs of production abroad. Foreign governments are not interested in furnishing information which might be used against their exports. The machinery has proved clumsy in operation and only a modest number of chanegs have been made.

"Outright Protectionism"

In the view of some critics, application of the cost-of-production theory is "a denial of trade itself." The New York Times said: "If tariff rates could really be set as really to equalize costs, there would obviously be no foreign trade. The consumer would then have to pay higher prices for the benefit of American manufacturers, while our exporting industries would be penalized by the inevitable retaliation and curtailment of purchases from us by foreign powers. A 'scientific' tariff of this kind would be nothing but outright protectionism."

Senator Vandenberg supplemented his proposal with a plea on behalf specifically of Michigan growers and miners against reduction on the present bean tariffs and copper excise taxes in the projected trade agreement with Chile. His plan, too, he explained, had its basis in a local interest.

Awaiting a Child's Welcome

Works Progress Administration

Some WPA Clown Gift Dolls

Besides these gleeful specimens, the "doll of tomorrow," a golden-haired, streamlined production in gleaming white, and many other toys, will help gladden the hearts of hundreds of underprivileged city youngsters this coming Christmastide.

N. Y. Toy Project To Spread Joy At Christmas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK — Hundreds of children in settlements, orphanages, nurseries, and hospitals will each have a doll this coming Christmas, thanks to the Works Progress Administration toy shop here, which is specializing in clown dolls.

Side by side with the clown doll being stuffed and painted by workers who have been top conscious for several months is the "doll of tomorrow," a golden-haired, streamlined doll in gleaming white, which is being turned out in large numbers in the sunny loft at No. 475 Tenth Avenue, where the project is carried on.

"Since July 1, we have been making and storing 314,699 toys," an official of the project said, "so that as far as possible not a single child in the city need spend a joyless Christmas without a toy to play with."

The workers, 85 per cent of whom are handicapped, have produced 142,236 soft stuffed toys, 168,564 wooden toys and games and 3,899 mended toys.

U. S. Businessman Urges Less Work, More Production

HAVANA, Nov. 28 (AP)—Henry I. Harriman, United States industrialist, told the second American Labor Conference today that labor should "recognize the desirability of the utmost use of technology, thereby making it possible for men to produce more and more goods in less and less hours." Mr. Harriman, Chairman of the Board of the New England Power Association and American Employers' delegate to the conference, added:

"Labor should also realize that a very substantial part of this increased product should be passed on to the consumer in the form of lowered prices, thus giving everybody the equivalent of increased wages and increased purchasing power."

Participation of organized labor in the political and economic life of a Nation is a great force for stability, James B. Carey, United States workers' delegate, told the Conference yesterday.

George M. Harrison, another United States labor representative, told the delegates not to forget the present European war "was born out of the economic chaos and human misery caused by the failure of these peoples to provide the bases necessary for enduring peace and human progress."

Junior Hadassah Asks Palestine Open Doors

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—A plea to "open the doors of Palestine" to "hundreds of thousands of Jewish men, women, and children driven from land and home by totalitarian tyranny" was made Nov. 25 by Junior Hadassah.

The National Jewish women's Zionist organization urged the International Committee on political refugees to take this step, in a resolution declaring "Jewish Palistine is eager to welcome new settlers."

It also called upon British Colonial Secretary Malcolm MacDonald to abandon the white paper on Palestine, limiting that country's Jewish population to half that of Arabs—"for the sake of the honor of Great Britain."

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Will Mrs. Roosevelt Appear At Dies Probe? It All Depends

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28—The question of whether or not Mrs. Roosevelt goes on the stand as a witness before the Dies Committee depends on whether the Committee asks her to appear or refrains from asking her. Mrs. Roosevelt declares she will be delighted to testify if called. The Committee states it will be delighted to hear her if she asks to be heard. Neither side appears prepared to take the initiative in the matter.

This situation involves a basic matter of Dies Committee procedure, and one which is of importance in appraising its work and findings, as well as of its position in Washington. Primarily involved, is whether the Committee has the responsibility of clearing the name of a person attacked before it, or whether that responsibility rests on the individual attacked.

This issue has risen again and again, almost from the start of its hearings. The Committee has grown more careful as it has grown older, but charges of radicalism are still made against prominent persons and heated denials are still frequent.

The Committee's Position

The Committee has taken the position that it has only a limited responsibility for clearing the names of people attacked by witnesses before it. It takes the view that if such a party feels injured he has the privilege of coming forward voluntarily at his own expense, and of explaining or denying the charges; or—if this is inconvenient—of sending a denial which will be received in the minutes.

The theory is that such a denial cleans the slate and redresses the balance. Thus, in the case of Mrs. Roosevelt insofar as she may have been criticized or her views attacked she is perfectly free at any time to come to the Committee and lay her side before it, when she will be welcomed. But an invitation to her by the Committee to give her version of the affair, would break a Committee precedent.

The other attitude is that the Committee, as a Congressional investigating body, should go to as much trouble in finding the answer as in presenting the attack, and should then weigh the conflicting evidence and present the result. The Committee, it is held, should take the initiative in securing both sides.

Such procedure, it is declared, is followed by the La Follette Committee and the TNEC (Monopoly Committee). It is charged that the Dies Committee has not given adequate opportunity for such replies, and that its machinery for receiving denials, when they are forthcoming, is not calculated to give them proportionate prominence with the original attack.

Bearing on Prestige

Thus the question of whether Mrs. Roosevelt does or does not appear before the Committee has considerable symbolic meaning. Undoubtedly influencing the whole affair, though not expressed on either side, is the question of the prestige of the Committee itself.

The New Deal took the original attitude of scoffing at the Dies Committee; and liberal groups have been antagonistic to it and still very widely are. When the Committee hears attacks on a prominent person, and permits a witness to brand such a one as a "Communist" without calling the individual in reply, opponents cited this as illustrating its alleged "unfairness," and used it to impugn its whole testimony and findings.

On the other hand, the Committee, which is perfectly aware of the ridicule to which it has been subjected, has seemed prepared to let groups under investigation take the consequences for refusing to take it seriously, and at times has heard charges that were difficult to substantiate.

In releasing for publication the names of hundreds of government workers who were on the mailing or membership list of the League for Peace and Democracy, with the implication that they were "radicals," for example, the Dies Committee brought a sharp reprimand from President Roosevelt. The Committee also declares that it does not have money enough to hear replies and to finance witnesses who would like to appear.

Not Much Leeway

In one instance that attracted considerable attention, Heywood Broun, the columnist, was denounced as a "Communist" by a Dies witness. When Mr. Broun appeared at his own expense to answer the charge, he was permitted merely to say that he was not a Communist. This ended the matter so far as the Committee was concerned. Mr. Broun attempted to make a statement but this was not permitted. The rule was set up that no prepared statements would be heard.

Yesterday, however, Representative Joe Starnes (D) of Alabama, acting as Chairman in the absence of Representative Martin Dies, ruled that a written "summarization of evidence" could be read into the record, by a witness who was testifying to infiltration of Communist influence into schools and colleges. He differentiated between this and a "prepared statement," which is still banned.

To a considerable degree the problem which the Dies Committee faces is one faced by all Congressional committees. In the last analysis, the conscientiousness and scruples of a committee are a matter for the members' collective conscience. The Dies Committee has been more careful in recent months than at the start. Judging by the standard of care set by the TNEC and the La Follette Committee, however, it still seems loose and haphazard in its presentation.

Washington Thinks No

Washington takes it for granted that Mrs. Roosevelt will not be called, and events seemed to substantiate this while revealing a rift within the Committee. The Committee canceled an executive session at which it was planned to consider asking Mrs. Roosevelt to appear as witness, in regard to the National Youth Congress and its alleged subversive activities. Mrs. Roosevelt denied that leaders of the Congress, whom she entertained, were Communists. Alfred W. Lilienthal, Vice-Chairman of the Provisional Committee for American Youth, charges the Congress is under Communist influence.

Mr. Starnes said the matter of inviting Mrs. Roosevelt is a "closed matter," though he added that "if she or anyone else has light to shed on subversive activities, of course we would be glad to hear her."

Representative H. Jerry Voorhis (D) of California, issued a statement replying to a demand of another committeeman, J. Parnell Thomas (D) of New Jersey, that the Committee be made permanent. "Only those sympathetic to the aims of foreign 'isms' will join the united front to 'smear' the Committee," Mr. Thomas said in his statement.

Sees Danger Ground

"It seems to me," Mr. Voorhis said, "that whenever we get to the place where support of the indefinite continuance of one Congressional committee becomes the test of a man's patriotism we are on mighty dangerous ground in the United States."

"There are plenty of devoted American citizens who are no more sympathetic to foreign isms than the members of the Dies Committee, who believe that such an investigation is of value to the Nation just to the extent that all the members of the Committee are willing to let properly developed evidence speak for itself, but also to refrain from unnecessary and alarming statements unsupported by present evidence.

"Because a person disapproves some methods of the Dies Committee certainly does not mean he is in favor of foreign isms or against a decent presentation of facts concerning them."

Argentina Seeks Trade Formula

Trends in the Americas

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Argentina, pulled two ways by demands of its best customers—the new British-French economic union on one side, the United States on the other—searches for some formula capable of satisfying both on the delicate question of foreign exchange control.

Behind Argentina's technical dilemma lies intense drama. In wide-avenued Buenos Aires beside the tawny Rio de la Plata, the future of several vital things is being shaped, including:

1. Success of Secretary of State Cordell Hull's latest reciprocal trade agreement, the 22nd in a program he has just described in Washington as a cornerstone of world peace.

2. Economic Pan-Americanism as a whole, now under searching examination in sessions of the new Inter-American Economic and Financial Advisory Committee.

3. Relations of the 21 American nations to Europe both during and after the war. Should the British-French economic union turn out to be as anticipated in some quarters, the embryo of a coming European federation, today's negotiations in Buenos Aires may be testing the winds that blow in potential relationships of such a federation to the loosely-organized American commonwealth of nations.

4. Barter trade and blocked currencies. Until the war, Germany formed the spearhead of barter in opposition to Mr. Hull's philosophy. In the latest twist, Britain and France pull against his plan of free foreign exchanges, and of trade spreading its benefits throughout the world instead of being limited to nations who seek an exact balance of their trade with each other.

Foreign Exchange Control

All of this, and more, waits importantly on Argentina's decision regarding foreign exchange control. Urgency is injected into the situation by wartime necessities of Britain and France. With their normal export trade to Argentina curtailed, they have to assure themselves of adequate foreign exchange in Argentina for purchases of meat, wheat, wool, and so on.

Argentina's desire to take every step short of war to help the country's far-and-away heaviest buyer, engaged in a war with which most Argentines sympathize, goes far toward explaining an action taken by the Exchange Control Bureau in Buenos Aires. The Bureau stated that purchases from the Allies would be given preference in order to supply the Allies with foreign exchange for use in Argentina.

Aid for Britain

In practice, Argentina is bound by terms of the Roca-Runciman Treaty of 1933 to block off each year as much foreign exchange for Britain as Britain has generated by buying from Argentina. Since British imports from Argentina normally double the amount of exports to Argentina, the earmarked exchange gives Britain a broad working margain.

American traders with Argentina, meanwhile, have to scratch for exchange. They are subjected to delays. They pay higher rates due to a variety of ingenious discriminations.

Argentines play this game of favoritism openly and deliberately. They view it as fair retaliation against the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act of 1930, with its disguised embargo on Argentine meat in the form of a sanitary regulation. They also subscribe to the slogan: "Buy from those who buy from us."

U. S. Trade Treaties

So much for the cleavages, and they run deep. But while the United States is not Argentina a best customer, it is second best. Also, Argentina agreed in advance to moderate its exchange restrictions. Without that agreement, Washington would not have opened negotiations. Without fulfillment of that agreement, Washington says it will not sign a trade pact.

Hence the search for a formula. Even before the war had complicated the British position, a way to bridge the gap between the Roca-Runciman Treaty and the Hull program had been indicated by the State Department:

"The proposed trade agreement will assure that imports into Argentina from the United States will be accorded any advantages given competing imports from any other source. . . ."

Difficult Requirement

A more difficult requirement, in view of developments, is this one:

"Any governmental regulation of imports into Argentina will be applied in a nondiscriminatory manner."

It will take skillful steering to find the channel between reefs of the Allies' wartime necessities, and Mr. Hull's lofty promontories of trade idealism. Favoring winds are British-French membership in the Hull reciprocal fleet, and Mr. Hull's evident desire to speed an Allied victory by all means "short of war."

Argentina Plans Cut In U. S. Auto Imports

By the Associated Press

Buenos Aires, Argentina
Nov. 28

A reliable source said yesterday that the Argentine Government planed to cut 1940 imports of United States automobiles to approximately one-half of the 1939 quotas.

Argentina's severe restriction of auto imports this year already had caused sharp protests in North American industrial circles.

It was said that the planned cut would be made regardless of the progress of negotiations for a trade pact between the two Nations.

Argentina was reported willing to admit only $9,000,000 worth of United States vehicles in the next quota year, which begins Dec. 1.

The Exchange Control Board for the current year approved permits for about $17,500,000 worth.

America's Dust Refugees Rattling In for Skim Milk

By Kate Archibald

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—An automobile with four flat tires, carrying a man and wife and four children with all their worldly goods, limped into Yakima, this State, during the last week in October. On the following day the four children had a little new brother. When questioned at the Mobile Farm Labor Camp it was found that the man had originally been a farmer. His farm had "blown out from under him" and he and his family had been on the move ever since, having completely lost their moorings.

Two weeks after this incident the Northwest Regional Planning Commission met in Portland on Nov. 9 and made this memorandum —"The Pacific Northwest Regional Planning Commission and the National Resources Planning Board are immediately concerned with feasible ways and means of creating more adequate economic opportunity for a rather large number of people who have entered the Pacific Northwest in recent years."

Show What Goes On

These contrasting events typify the two movements that are going on side-by-side in the Pacific Northwest at the present time: the constructive, long-range planning program for properly assimilating the refugee population, and the immediate efforts that are being made to care for these people.

In the instance of the family on four "flats" the City of Yakima, already overtaxed with the transient problem, cared for the family. The mother was taken to a hospital; the rest of the family was provided with shelter at the Mobile Camp; the children were sent to public school. The King's Daughters of a local church provided a layette, "In His Name," and, although it is not recorded, it is possible that some other Dust Bowl refugees shared rations with the newcomers. The Federal Government, the City, the County which supplied the school, the Church, and possibly private individuals, all contributed to the relief of this family.

There is no way of knowing how many have come into the region during the past six or eight years. Some say several hundred thousand. They have not come like fleeing war refugees but more like a gradual seepage, widely distributed. In larger industrial or farming areas, however, they tend to colonize. The earlier migrants, especially those who escaped with something of a stake to establish themselves elsewhere, are now become a part of the resident population.

Take Skim Milk

If these migrants are being helped they are also helping themselves. Someone has called them new pioneers, the earlier pioneers having taken the cream, and these people only too glad to get the skim milk. Most of the good land has been taken up. In spite of warnings that much of the stump land is poor for farming they are settling on cheap logged-off land.

Prof. Paul H. Landis of the Washington State College at Pullman says, "Most of the rural settlers are going into stump areas. The thing about which they ask first and in which they are most interested, is moisture. As long as there is rain in the district they will buy stump farms."

To those who prove themselves to be farmers, there are waiting new irrigated lands from the Grand Coulee and Roza projects and from other reclamation projects. But even these additions will not care for all the new people.

The memorandum from the Portland meeting of Regional Planners continues: "Information available shows that the possibilities for the expansion of economic opportunity in agriculture are decidedly limited and that new forms of economic activity, especially manufacturing industry, will have to be developed if those people are to be assimilated. It is, therefore, necessary to explore and appraise all possibilities for expansion of industrial activities, and to discover wherein public policy and programs can aid in fostering such developments."

Helping Themselves

Meanwhile, while planners plan, and until power from the great Bonneville and Coulee projects is utilized in new forms of economic opportunity, this slow movement of assimilation is giving these people a toe-hold.

In countless ways they are helping themselves and in countless other ways they are being helped. The Federal Government has established four Mobile Farm Labor Camps in large farming areas. Besides Yakima there are similar camps at Idaho Falls, Merrill, Ore., and Nysa, Ore.

Local communities also give shelter and if it is done from necessity and under protest it is usually because there is already a heavy relief load. In this too sudden assimilation of many people both the migrants and the communities feel the strain of adjustment.

In some communities the public schools are the center of rehabilitation. In one instance north of Spokane three abandoned lumber camps have become a refuge for marginal families, many from the Dust Bowl areas. Here the work of the school superintendent who supervises the three camps, working with the help of Smith-Hughes funds, is largely that of rehabilitation of families through their young people.

Living in abandoned "ghost" shacks that look the part, using the "skim milk" after "cream" of logging has been taken off, these families get a living by getting out cord wood or poles. There is poverty but there is also the will to pioneer. It is the new pioneering that is going on all over what was once "Old Oregon."

Charter for a New World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The Campaign for World Government, an organization which opened its national headquarters in downtown Chicago recently, is adopting for its immediate goal the calling of a "conference of neutral nations to seek an end to hostilities and to prepare for a world constitutional convention."

According to the plan, the President of the United States or the comparable governmental authority in some other country would invite a small group of experts to formulate the best practical method for democratic election in all countries of delegates to a world constitutional convention, it is pointed out by Mrs. Lola Maverick Lloyd, co-chairman with Rosika Schwimmer of the organization.

Though heartily in accord with many of the arguments of Clarence Streit in his plan "Union Now," the Campaign for World Government differs in some details with this plan in the method of founding world government. The campaign, Mrs. Lloyd explained, is "working for a conference of neutral nations to invite all nations to a world constitutional convention." The invitation should go beyond the democracies of the world and be extended to all nations, she declared.

"The campaign also rejects as an impractical means of achieving world federal union the idea of combining overwhelming military might in one bloc in order to overawe the rest of the world," said Mrs. Lloyd.

One of the most immediate aims of the campaign now is to keep public opinion aroused and alert to two resolutions in Congress and work for action on them at the next session. The first one is the resolution of Representative Jerry Voorhis of California urging the President to take first steps toward world federation, and the other, a resolution of Senator Edwin Johnson of Colorado, calls for a conference of neutral nations.

The campaign is co-operating also with the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom of Chicago and of Milwaukee which went on record recently urging the President of the United States "to invite all neutral nations to an organizing conference which shall not only continuously offer its good offices to end hostilities, but shall actively co-operate to found the universal federation of nations that the human race requires, democratic and nonmilitary in structure."

The Leagues further ask that to this end all nations be impartially invited to participate in a World Constitutional Convention with a constituent assembly chosen to draw up the "Constitution of the world."

Technical Gains' War Use Decried

NEW YORK (AP)—Dr. William Otis Hotchkiss, President of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y., Nov. 27 discussed the perversion of scientific discovery to purposes of war and predicted that "despite the evil purposes of some men, scientists will continue to improve tools."

"How these tools will be used," he said, "remains to be demonstrated. Any tool can be used for good or evil, depending on the purpose of the wielder. The men who forged the tools cannot direct the purpose of the wielder, nor can they be held responsible for him."

Mr. Hotchkiss spoke at a special convocation in observance of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the School of Engineering at Columbia University.

Opera Crowd More Glittery, 'Met' Isn't Quite the Same

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP)—More than 4,000 persons filled the Metropolitan Opera House last night for the musical "first night" which in half a century has not failed to be the brightest social event on the calendar.

The season's opener was Verdi's "Simon Boccanegra." The tail-coated, ermined and bejewelled carriage trade was there as usual—and late as usual.

The ancient "Met" isn't quite the same, though: the patrician box-holding contingent are selling their interests in the building to the operating company. And the old original patrons might have thought some things a little odd had they come back last night.

Costumes Are Sparkling

For the jewelry of the women was not what it once was. Thanks to the vogue of costume jewelry the promenading thousands in the intermissions shone and sparkled even more than of old. A huge and glittering necklace from a department store, is, under the great lights, about as effective as a quarter-million-dollar number from Tiffany's—and can be worn without a bodyguard.

Outside the "Met," there was the customary line of standees, which for decades has gathered in great numbers.

The role of Simon was taken by Lawrence Tibbett, beginning his 16th season with the Metropolitan, outranked as a "veteran" only by Giovanni Martinelli.

Veteran as Juvenile

Martinelli opened his 26th season in the role of the young lover of Simon's daughter. Tibbett, Martinelli and Ezio Pinza, the Fiesco of the cast, were in the roster at the revival seven years ago; Elisabeth Rethberg sang in the second performance of that season.

Tonight another season opens in Philadelphia. Custom decrees that Philadelphia have the second night—Ezio Pinza in the first "Boris Godonoff."

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TIMES SQUARE NEW YORK

Educators to Study Real Needs of Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Thinking, not alone in terms of children who react easily and favorably to formalized education, but, as the theme statement running through all its preliminary literature and its programs indicates, "Schools for All the Children," the International Border Regional Branch of the Progressive Education Association, prepares for its conference to be held here Dec. 1 and 2. Dr. George H. Hilliard of Western State Teachers College at Kalamazoo, its regional chairman, will preside.

"Progressive," always, in its attitude toward education and insistent that education shall come close to the real needs of boys and girls, the plan of the convention itself steers away from the regulation meeting with a routine of speeches by experts and emphasizes many and varied conferences with authorities and "consultants" arranged to give opportunity for much informal discussion by individual teachers of their own problems as they arise in their own situations, and will attempt to provide practical assistance in their solutions.

Except for a short session of talks, early the first morning, most of the time during the day will be given over to these consultation groups. Both chairmen and consultants are chosen because of wide experience in the subject scheduled. A summary committee will follow through the deliberations of each of the groups and report by means of a general summary and panel discussion after the conclusion of all conferences will be made. It is hoped that this will indicate the trend for the ensuing conference.

Not Mere Talk

According to Forrest G. Averill, Superintendent of East Grand School, and Chairman of the Program Committee, the whole intent of the plan is to make it a "working conference" so that people in attendance may feel strengthened and helped by the discussions and the different contacts.

This is the first conference of the group to be held in the western part of Michigan and it is believed that a clarification of the ideals and aims of the Association will result. The importance of the regional meeting is in keeping with the policy of the organization as a whole which stresses decentralization and strives for democratic processes in its control.

Putting into effect another accepted phase of progressive education, the conviction that successful education comes more completely through the close contact and co-operation with the parent, the evening of Dec. 1 will discuss, "What is the Progressive Education Association Trying to Do?" Two national leaders in the progressive education movement will interpret its aims and methods of approach, which emphasize individual development for the child and less rigidity in school program and processes.

Education and Growth

Recognized as an authority on character education, religious training, and educational psychology, Dr. Goodwin Watson from Teachers College, Columbia University, will bring unusual background to the subject, "Progressive Education and Social Growth." Dr. Alice V. Keliher of New York University and chairman of the Commission on Human Relations of the Progressive Education Association, will draw, also, upon a rich background in her discussion of "Progressive Education as it Affects the Individual." She will approach it not merely as a method of school education but will bring to it her experience in attempting to answer typical adolescent questions.

Miss Keliher, who also is Vice-President of the American Film Center, Incorporated, will on Saturday morning follow a showing of a part of "Captains Courageous" with a discussion with high school students concerning the attitude of the adults in the picture in certain situations and the results in youthful behavior and in human relationship. "The City," a film to help in "understanding our society," and one, "The Progressive School," to assist in understanding modern education," will develop in concrete demonstration form the utilization of "The Cinema in Modern Education," which is the theme set for the closing afternoon.

Secondary School Study

The progressive Education Association has, during the course of its history, stimulated considerable specialized research and experimentation. One study which is now engaging much attention and arousing much interest is that of the Eight-Year Study. Dr. Ralph W. Tyler, dean of the School of Education at the University of Chicago, is the director of evaluation of the study which covers the secondary school period.

It was begun in 1933 in 30 selected secondary schools in all sections of the country in an attempt to discover what might be accomplished in an educational atmosphere freed from the restrictions imposed by having to meet regulation college requirements. The plan focuses on those aspects of living which are crucial to adolescents and attempts to make the student the center of learning rather than to fit him mechanically into an already prescribed curriculum.

Students in these schools are actually helping to plan and to organize the program, and teachers are permitted to deviate from dependence on text-books and encouraged to stimulate original thinking and develop a sense of social responsibility in students.

Breaking down lines of demarcation in subject matter is another feature of the experiment Educators foresee, as a result of the change in attitude, fundamental changes in the artificial atmosphere of the secondary school and hope that its results will tend to establish a new relationship to the community of which the school is a part.

Dr. Tyler will speak to the general session of the conference in its introductory meeting on Friday morning on "Significant Experiments in the Evaluation of Education." Presumably the progress of the Eight-Year-Study will be indicated.

Other significant experiments will be emphasized in the opening session,—Miss Keliher reporting on those in elementary education, and Dr. Paul Diedrich from the University of Chicago, one of Dr. Tyler's staff associates working on the evaluation of the Eight-Year Study, will discuss those taking place in the junior and senior high schools.

"Progressive education," according to Dr. W. Carson Ryan, editor of the Progressive Education Association magazine, "assumes that human beings,—children, youth, adults,—should learn in the most effective manner possible, through real experiences as opposed to mere verbalism, and that all of life should be included in learning; that they should learn under conditions that emphasize the worth-whileness of individual human beings, to the end that each individual may make the most of himself for his own sake and that of society; that through education there should come a better understanding among peoples, and that the educational process should be constantly directed toward a progressively better way of living.

"Progressive educators only say that they are more concerned than most educators of our day with an educational philosophy and program that emphasizes growth and development of human beings instead of external organization; successful human relationships as contrasted with the mere mechanics of school keeping; creative arts as more valuable for human living than the conventional academics as ordinarily taught.

In other words, they seek to apply all the best ways they can discover to make education contribute to human welfare and to human happiness." This seems to be the point of view embodied in the plans for the regional meeting to be held in Grand Rapids.

State Probes San Francisco Marine Strike

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28 (AP)—State operation of San Francisco Harbor was considered by Gov. Culbert L. Olson today as a possible method of ending the 18-day-old strike of the Congress of Industrial Organizations ship clerks and the resulting partial paralysis of waterfront shipping.

The Governor, in intervening yesterday, appointed a fact-finding commission to investigate what he called "an intolerable situation."

Meantime, an agreement was reached under which the municipal docks at Oakland, tied up since Nov. 14 by a warehousemen's strike, could be re-opened to shipping today.

The San Francisco clerks walked out Nov. 10 and picketed more than 30 piers in an effort to enforce demands in the negotiation of a new contract.

Farm Group in Action

San Francisco business groups, bringing pressure to break the shipping tie-up, were joined yesterday by agricultural representatives who met here at the summons of the Associated Farmers of California and adopted a program designed to keep farmers from "getting caught in the middle" by labor disputes.

Governor Olson told his five-man commission not to interfere with direct negotiations in the San Francisco dispute, but to try to "uncover the underlying causes of recurrent friction" on the San Francisco waterfront.

The Governor said he had kept out of the dispute as long as possible.

Intervention Necessary

"But the time has come," he declared, "when the welfare of the State demands intervention by its Government, directed to arriving at all the facts. We must end a situation that is threatening economic loss and disaster to large numbers of our people and that is rapidly dividing the community into bitterly warring factions.

"In view of the great losses to growers, shippers, ship-owners, maritime workers, and the people as a whole, I am investigating the matter of whether the State has authority to take over harbor operations in an emergency and to operate the Port pending a final determination of the present dispute."

The State owns San Francisco's docks, leasing them to private concerns, and owns and operates a steam railway system which serves them.

Bridges Approves

The intervention of Governor Olson, California's first Democratic Governor in 40 years, was praised by Harry Bridges, California C. I. O. director and longshore leader.

Mr. Bridges telegraphed the Governor saying that the "State Government, under your Administration, could not help but operate the docks to greater advantage to shippers and with less trouble than the present shipowning interests operate them."

Nebraska Truckers Ask Removal of Ickes

LINCOLN, Neb. (AP)—A Nebraska Commercial Truckers Association resolution asked President Roosevelt Nov. 25 to remove Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, from office.

The resolution charged he was an "unfit person" for office because he expressed "a desire to run the trucks off our highways and thereby increase our relief rolls by millions . . ." Some truckers not members of the Association also approved the resolution.

State Radiocasting Control Is Recommended in Argentina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—State supervision for national radiocasting is recommended by a Special Commission which reported "disorder and anarchy" in the radio world as a result of private competition. A report, based on more than a year's investigation, advocates that the Government take over all stations and incorporate these in a new centralized system. Private operation, it says, has annulled the educational possibilities of radio in the interests of profit making.

The Commission was appointed by the Executive following much parliamentary and press criticism of the old system. It was objected that 70 per cent of the capital of radiocasting companies was controlled by five or six stations and that the remaining 30 per cent was divided among as many different stations. Too much advertising was interspersed in the program and there was little or no catering to the hinterland of the republic. Indeed, one-third of Argentina was said to be a "deaf zone."

The official investigators, among whom were telegraph, radio and educational inspectors, found this criticism only too-well founded. Advertising revenue was assessed at 12,000,000 pesos annually, considered more than adequate to finance a satisfactory national system, but concentration in the metropolis had made for serious discrepancies in programs and artists' salaries.

National programs were found "scattered and overlapping" and their contents "imitative and vulgar." The Commission declared that all reports, even from the stations themselves, revealed "veritable chaos" in the radiocasting industry. Every defect was traced to unequal competition and lack of centralized control.

Reconstruction, it is proposed, should commence with the cancellation of all existing station licenses and the establishment of "a private centralized system with State supervision." The new national radiocasting organization will have a 25-year franchise, with nominal capital and limited representation for present station operators An all-Argentine directorate is recommended. Of 13 members, five, including the Chairman, will be appointed by the President of the Republic, who will also nominate the remainder from among representatives of the radio stations who agree to enter the new network. The first directorate will run three years.

A three year technical development program is envisaged. Fifty per cent must be concluded within the first year. It is aimed to build a short-wave transmittor which will radiocast for the whole Republic and thus supply a national and uniform program for town and distant pampa alike.

Advertising, which must be less offensive, will continue to be admitted but the present volume has to be reduced by 50 per cent. To put the limitation more concretely, advertising cannot take up more than 8 per cent of the transmission time of each station in the new national net-work.

The State's representatives on the directorate will be selected by their qualifications for the production of new and better programs—"co-ordinated and educative" as well as entertaining. Eight per cent of free time available can be conceded to the State for Air School service and official announcements of public interest. Special programs will also be arranged for the new short-wave station for radiocasting on art and national economy. These will be free from advertising. Finances will be managed to secure more equitable remuneration for artists and reserves built up in benefit of research. An early experiment in television is contemplated.

They Whistle While They Work

American Museum of Natural History

Whistling Swans in Flight

One wonders how such a photograph could be obtained until it is learned that it is a painting, and not a photograph; or, to be correct, it is a photograph of a painting which forms the background of the new Tundra Bird Group in the American Museum of Natural History in New York. This group was collected and presented to the Museum by William A. Rockefeller and is the tenth to be completed in the Hall of Birds of the World. The flying swans were done by Francis Lee Jaques of the Department of Arts and Preparation of the Museum.

Cities of Western Hemisphere Committed to Mutual Aid Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Ground work for more co-operation between cities of the 21 American Republics in questions of municipal government, planning, housing, and other city problems was laid here at the five-day session of the Pan-American Commission on Intermunicipal Co-operation just closed.

Plans were adopted for creation of national unions of cities in each of the Republics in North, Central, and South America, and establishment of a permanent secretariat and headquarters in Havana, Cuba, to work under the Pan American Congress of Municipalities, the parent organization of the commission.

Ten members of the commission, coming from as many Republics, with Dr. Antonio Beruff Mendieta, Mayor of Havana, president, worked for almost a week, carrying on their deliberations in four languages—English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French. Through their discussions they were able to make specific and conclusive recommendations. Plans were made at the Chicago meeting for continuous research work, for the exchange of ideas on municipal problems through public bulletins and journals, and for more co-operative study and action on municipal problems.

Hold Formal Sessions

Gathered around a huge table like a board of directors in an industry the commission met in a well appointed library of the Public Administration Clearing House. Here a dozen or more other governmental organizations have their home, so the visiting municipal officials called in directors of these, one at a time, to find how co-operation is established in the United States between various public officials. They questioned the American Municipal Association on its municipal information service. They talked with officials of the National Association of Housing Officials about the administration of low cost housing, both urban and rural. They questioned the American Society of Planning Officials in regard to work of agencies relating to traffic, civic centers, zoning and other phases of planning.

The commission drafted a model set of bylaws for national unions of cities and adopted bylaws for their own organization. They appointed an executive committee to carry on between their own biennial meetings so that the work of the commission might be continuous. It was decided to establish a delegation of five members in each of the American Republics to promote the establishment of a national union of cities in each.

Five Have Organizations

Such an organization already exists in five of the Republics, it was pointed out—the American Municipal Association, in the United States, and similar organizations in the Dominican Republic, in Cuba, Peru, and Mexico. Another is in the process of formation in Argentina, it was reported.

Dr. Mendieta pointed out that whenever a course is taken by any country that results in an increase of unemployment and in a decrease of the purchasing power of the peoples of the cities and towns of America, that course must be halted, not only for the sake of humanity, but because impoverishment of the people, diminishing its purchasing power, disrupts inter-American equilibrium.

The 120,000,000 of Central and South Americans, speaking three languages, must co-operate with 130,000,000 that speak the English language in the United States, he declared, for, "joined in the common bond of democracy, they can and must supplement each other's economic well-being."

American municipalities must achieve close solidarity in order to safeguard democracy, he pointed out, declaring that the greatest means of securing more unanimity of thought in America was the spreading of culture and well-being among the peoples of the cities and towns of all the Americas.

President Sends Message

President Roosevelt in his message to the Commission urged more support of Pan American friendship. "We speak Spanish, and Portuguese and French and English," he said, "but we are all Americans, and the municipalities of each of the American Republics have a common responsibility to aid each other in the solution of their municipal problems in order that the lives of the city dwellers may be made fuller and richer."

Mayor Edward J. Kelly, of Chicago, told the Commission that and it is the cities that will save democracy from all its enemies. Cities are cradles of civil liberty just as they are the crucibles of the nation's character. A city without a program, without a plan for living, is a city without a future.

Relief Expenses Drop in Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Increased employment in factories and enlistments in the army have lowered Toronto's relief expenditures, according to figures presented by the Toronto Welfare Department for October. Net cost of unemployment relief for October amounted to $127,621 as compared with $186,745 in October, 1938, and $130,810 in September of this year. Gross cost of relief for October was $501,043, with the Government paying $373,422.

In October there were 12,464 families on full relief, as against 13.630 in October of last year. Total number of relief recipients in the peak week of the month this year was 53,121, as against 58,603 in October of last year.

Gross relief expenditure for the first 10 months of 1939 was $6,159,104, or $31,170 less than in the corresponding period last year. Net cost to taxpayers of relief to the end of October was $1,914,273.

Canada Advised To Guard Against Business Upsets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Outlining measures designed to avert serious disruption of Canadian business and industry as a result of the war effort, W. A. Mackintosh, Professor of Political and Economic Science at Queen's University, recently recommended that the Government furnish small consulting bodies to iron out problems that might arise from suddenly expanded business.

Speaking before the Canadian Club, Professor Mackintosh said such bodies would, among other things, settle labor disputes and plan means of speeding up apprenticeships.

He also urged that unemployment at the end of the war be forestalled by easing skilled workers back into civil industry by systems of dismissal wages, and unemployment insurance.

War, he declared, is the most unecomonic thing that can be undertaken, and there is little hope that any outstanding Canadian prosperity will arise out of war conditions. He also suggested that where possible Canada buy in the United States, so that the expense of maintaining specialized plants would not rest on Canadian industry. He urged that tariffs against United States imports be dropped while Canadian money is at a discount, to minimize the shock of war conditions.

Navy Cross Awarded To Squalus Salvager

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy Department announced Nov. 25 that Acting Secretary Charles Edison has awarded the Navy Cross to Capt. Richard S. Edwards for services in connection with the rescue and salvage work of the Squalus, which sank off the New England coast last May. Captain Edwards was in command of the Falcon at New London, Conn. He arrived at the scene of the disaster May 24, the day after the Squalus sank.

The citation said that "his advice and co-operation were of inestimable value and contributed greatly to the rescue operations and final successful salvage." Captain Edwards is a native of Philadelphia.

More Merchant Ships Held First Need of Navy

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28—The United States Navy wants more and yet more merchant ships.

This is the most significant recommendation contained in the annual report of Acting Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison.

Despite the Neutrality Law which hast cast a heavy shadow over the profitable operation of the merchant marine, the Navy insists that the present ambitious plan for building new merchant ships must go on. They are greatly needed as "naval auxiliaries" or supply ships and transports in case of wartime. The large number of slow and ancient hulks which in fact make up the bulk of the present merchant fleet are ranked as the chief problem facing the Navy today.

Apart from this, and the question of providing complete staffs of officers and men for the ships of war themselves—which now are about 85 per cent manned—the Navy "is prepared to exercise its vital function of bringing the enemy to terms as quickly as possible while keeping him at a safe distance from our shores," the Edison report declared.

"The education and mental calibre of our enlisted men are superior," the Acting Secretary went on. "Morale is high. The fine quality of the leadership of the officers has been again confirmed by gratifying accomplishments in the naval operations conducted during the year."

There was no mention in the Edison report, however, of the defects in one of the new classes of warships now under construction which compelled the Navy this year to install new sternposts and make substantial alterations. There was no open account of the shakeup in the Navy's Construction Bureau which resulted from this situation.

There was no effort to meet the criticism which has been growing in congressional and other circles, to the effect that the Navy's building efficiency ought to come under full and open Congressional scrutiny before large new sums are voted at the next session for expansion. There was no indication that the Navy would care to have any system other than the present one whereby it controls its own expansion in its own way, rather than admitting civilian inspection and oversight to its professional leadership.

These points of criticism are expected to be brought forward in Congress at the next session by those who believe that the armed services in a democracy should not be permitted to grow too far away from civilian control.

The Edison report was rather a cautious and carefully worded document, supporting the huge proposed $1,300,000,000 expansion bill which Chairman Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia of the House Committee on Naval Affairs is expected to introduce at the opening of the next Congress, in these moderate words:

"In view of the threatening international situation, it is probable that our present orderly program may have to be accelerated, but under no circumstances should it be retarded."

Navies Compared

Figures on the relative strength of the world's leading navies in actual combat ships were offered as follows: Great Britain, 5,080,000 tons; United States, 1,754,000; Japan, 1,209,754 (built, building or appropriated); France, 750,000; Italy, 728,000; Germany, 541,000. The figures on Japan, which has kept its building a close secret, included three battleships of approximately 40,000 tons each—superbattleships as they are called—in the class under construction. Also two aircraft carriers of 12,500 tons each and 32 light surface craft totalling approximately 72,000 tons. The strength of the Japanese submarine fleet built and building was put at 83,000 tons.

Sections of the report dealing with the auxiliary ships were of particular interest since they went far to explain the naval pressure on President Roosevelt and the Maritime Commission for finding some means of keeping the merchant fleet occupied during wartime, under the restrictions of the Neutrality Act. Unless there is a reasonable possibility of employing new ships profitably, Congress may rebel at the large subsidies involved, even though old ships in some measure may be sold to other nations or scrapped and replaced by the new.

Mr. Edison said: "The status of our naval auxiliaries is still very unsatisfactory," and will continue so "until replacements now authorized have been completed and additional authorizations and appropriations obtained, as nearly all auxiliaries at present in commission are slow and overage."

Picketers Boo Dodge Workers; Parley Renewed

DETROIT, Nov. 28 (AP)—Approximately 600 workers entered the Chrysler main Dodge plant today without incident other than the boos of several thousand picketers of the United Automobile Workers' Union, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Special police details were on duty.

As was the case yesterday when about 200 workers were admitted to the strike-bound plant, union leaders at loudspeakers cautioned the pickets against violence. The workers, mostly Negroes, marched through the gates four abreast.

K. T. Keller, President of Chrysler Corporation and Philip Murray, Vice-President of the C. I. O., met with James F. Dewey, Federal Labor Conciliator, in a private conference.

High officials of the Corporation and the U. A. W.-C. I. O. met again today in renewed efforts to untangle the labor dispute which has made an estimated 150,000 men idle in the automobile and allied industries.

$25,165,450 Liquor Revenue Collected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Revenues from the manufacture and sale of liquor collected by the Dominion Government in the fiscal year 1939 amounted to $25,165,450, exclusive of sales tax revenue.

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The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

The Philippines: Independence Comes High

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman Speaks:

"News from the Philippines tell of an Associated Press survey indicating a growing feeling on the part of many Filipinos that maybe it would be a better idea to put off independence for those Islands, due in 1946. It was one thing to want independence in a world in which nonaggressive Democracies controlled the Pacific. It's another in a world in which the Democracies have withdrawn much of their influence while an aggressive Japan rides high, out to dominate the whole western Pacific."

Question: "Reports from the Philippines indicate a harmonious and very prosperous country. Apparently American rule has been kind and effective. Why then, this urge for independence—foolhardy in the face of the Japanese threat?"

Answer: "It is one more indication to show how ideas persist generation after generation, no matter how much they may be suppressed. The Filipinos have long had a deep seated love of liberty. Like many people they think that liberty means complete independence. So they have struggled for that.

"They were subjugated by the Spanish in 1550. Then came a series of revolutions in 1574, 1588, 1649, 1661, 1762, 1775, 1807 and 1840—some small, some big. Prior to 1872 there were no less than 30 revolts and after that the Islands were really aflame with revolution.

Question: "When did the Islands really become free from Spain?"

Answer: "In 1896 a very extensive revolt broke out under Emilio Aguinaldo. Two years later he helped American soldiers capture Manilla. With Spain defeated the Filipinos saw better days ahead. A constituent assembly was held, Aguinaldo was made President and a republican constitution was adopted. For the first time in four centuries the Philippines were free.

"But freedom didn't last. The United States felt it unwise to completely remove its hold from this former Spanish colony. There was an incident in which an American sentry was charged with firing upon several Philippine soldiers. Whether true or not it started a conflict which lasted three years, being declared ended July 4, 1902."

Question: "Isn't it rather ironical that the Philippines should have lost another fight for freedom at the hands of the Americans, who celebrate their own freedom on July 4th?"

Answer: "Yes, but an effort has been made to compensate for that, including the date. When it was decided to grant the Philippines their independence the date set was July 4, 1946."

Question: "Have the Philippines been as energetic about independence since 1902 as they were before?"

Answer: "The Filipinos have strongly agitated for independence during the past 37 years. At the same time the benefits of living under American rule were apparent to enough of them to prevent any real revolt starting."

Question: "What is the status of the Philippines today?"

Answer: "They are a commonwealth. To a large extent they are self-governing. They are passing through a ten years' transition period, established March 24, 1934. During the period between that date and July 4, 1946, they are supposed to be changing over to be ready for complete independence. Meantime the United States maintains direct control of the debt of the Islands, their currency and coinage, their courts and their foreign relations."

Question: "Is it just in a sense of military protection and learning how to be self-governing that the Philippines are dependent on the United States?"

Answer: "No. The Philippines depend upon the United States for their chief market. In 1936, for example, they exported goods valued at 295,000,000 pesos. The United States took 238,000,000 pesos worth of that. When they are independent then they must jump the high tariff barriers of the United States. That will greatly cut into most exports to America as other countries can ship many of the goods, especially sugar, into the United States cheaper than can the Philippines."

Question: "You speak of sugar. Is that a chief Philippine product?"

Answer: "Yes. The Philippines have concentrated on sugar, coconut oil, hemp and copra. With all its eggs in these few baskets it is particularly unadapted to the independence it seeks and it is questionable if it can make the strenuous change over to other goods in the brief period before 1946."

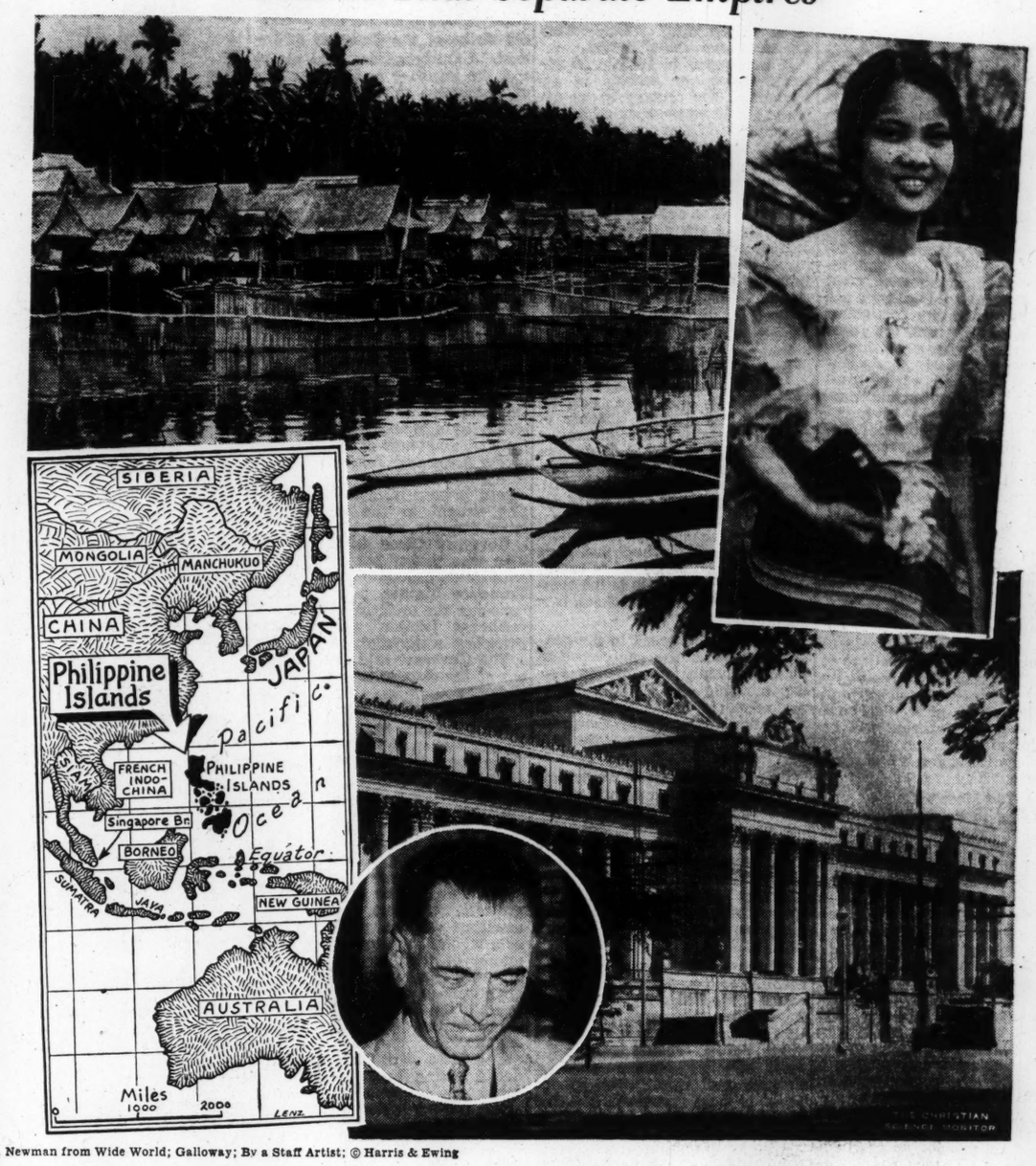
Question: "Why might Japan want to take over the Philippines?"

Answer: "Because these Islands would make a wonderful place for Japanese expansion. The climate is much better suited to the Japanese than that of Manchukuo and most of China. It has large areas of rich, unused land while Japanese farms are insufficient. It is said the Philippines could support 75,000,000 people, five times as many as they now hold—and Japan is overcrowded. Japan lacks raw materials and the Philippines have gold and iron while many more minerals are understood to be available. There is timber on the mountains and plenty of fish, a main article of Japanese diet, along the coast. Finally, the United States is in an almost impossible military and naval position to defend the Islands. Once they were independent and the responsibility for their protection removed, they could easily fall under Japanese domination if not actual rule.

"And now Mr. Markham will tell us how the United States has carried out its Philippine stewardship

—on page 199."

Islands That Separate Empires



Newman from Wide World; Galloway; By a Staff Artist; © Harris & Ewing

Where "The White Man's Burden" Became an Opportunity

Upper left: Native homes at Samboanga at the western end of the Island of Mindanao, where Japanese virtually control the hemp industry. Upper right: A Philippine woman of the upper class wearing native dress. Lower left: Map of the Far East showing the strategic location of the Philippines. They stand between the Japanese and their aims to the south and are considered by the Japanese as logical links in a great Pacific chain of influence. Lower right: The Legislative Building at Manila. Inset: Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippines.

An Experiment in Stewardship

By R. H. Markham

When on July 4, 1946, the Philippine Islands become an independent state and take their place among the free peoples of the earth, a very important experiment in stewardship will have ended. It lasted nearly half a century. An objective appraisal of the relations between the Americans and their "little brown brothers" during these decades affords many reasons for faith in the fairness and efficiency of democracy.

In 1898, we Americans found ourselves in possession of 7,082 Philippine islands covering an area about as large as the State of Nevada. It was inhabited by somewhat more than 7,000,000 short, lithe, intelligent, alert people who seemed to be a mixture of several Oriental stocks. It seems most satisfactory to class them with the Malayans. Most are Christians. A majority are quite uniform ethnologically, with a small sprinkling of Spaniards at the top and half a million Moslem Moros at the bottom of the social scale. These latter have drawn apart from the rest and tend to be quite primitive.

When we Americans, who for more than a century had been extolling freedom and self-government, found ourselves masters of such a people, how did we treat them? Generally speaking, in a commendable way. It is not a figure of speech to say that we have acted as stewards rather than exploiters.

Encouraging Results

This does not mean we made a paradise or Utopia of the Philippines. We haven't done that even with America itself. But consciously or unconsciously, we carried out a great political experiment and did it quite well. We showed how a more advanced nation can help a less advanced one. Of course, party politics and material interests have played a great role. But still we have attained encouraging results.

Three aspects of the situation deserve notice. One is that after our forcible conquest was finished in 1902 we set out to aid the Filipinos in preparing for self-government. We solemnly promised to do that, and we kept our promise. The movement of the Filipinos toward independence has advanced as an ever-flowing river. It is now bearing that nation to the ocean of freedom. Steward and ward have cooperated in evening the road toward liberty.

Thus in the comparatively short time from 1901-1934 the Philippines passed from the status of a colony, administered by an American with almost unrestricted power, to a Commonwealth approaching complete independence. According to this new arrangement expressed in a new Constitution, the Filipinos have a National Government made up of a President elected by the people, of a Legislature consisting of one House, and of an independent juridical system. Both men and women can vote.

Fair Treatment

Another point which deserves emphasis is that the Americans have not subjected the Philippines to economic exploitation. The people in this dependency have been treated as fairly as most people in most lands of the world by those who direct economic forces. The population has almost doubled, production has steadily mounted, trade has constantly increased. The Philippine Islands have gained more than they have lost by economic co-operation with the United States. Every year they send us very much more than they buy from us. Last year the proportion was 120 to 90. The year before it was practically 2 to 1.

A third salient feature of the situation is the advancement of popular education, general security, and public welfare. It is to be remembered that disorder was frequent in the Philippines, and that conflict among various groups was quite common; there was much insecurity. But for two decades both the cities and country places of the islands have been as safe as any part of America. The raids which the Moros so often used to make have completely ceased. Eight hundred miles of railroads have been built as well as 5,000 miles of first-class automobile roads, and nearly 5,000 miles of wagon roads. Almost half of the Philippine children are attending schools, and institutions have been created not only for higher learning, but for professional, agricultural and domestic studies.

An Example

Of course, there is nothing magical about enlightenment. Schools, railroad stations, and experiment farms do not transform peoples. The Filipinos will have to learn how to take advantage of their new opportunities in order to transform themselves.

But two facts stand out: one is that opportunities have been given the Filipinos, and the second is that the Filipinos show much promise in using them. It must be added also that most of these institutions for promoting public welfare are largely in the hands of natives. There are very few American civil servants in the Philippines.

Our relations with the Philippines constitute a rather simple story, briefly told. We have performed no wonder there. But we have shown ourselves worthy of democratic and republican ideals. We acquired the islands by conquest at the beginning of the century; we immediately accepted the rule of stewardship as our ideal; we have honorably carried it out and taken measures to enable our ward to be a free and independent nation. We may take courage from what we have done, and should try to make our relations with all peoples as honorable and helpful as they have been in this case.

A Letter to Uncle Sam From Juan de la Cruz

Dear Uncle Sam:

I seat myself with pen in hand to write you a letter.

We are all well and hope you are the same.

If you don't remember me, I am your "little brown nephew" of the Philippines. I live in the last house in the village, just beneath the terraced rice fields.

I have seven acres of farm land, so you see, am pretty well fixed. I am one of the ten men in town with a black Carabao or water buffalo. It pulls my plow, gives rich milk that makes very white butter, is stupid, slow, at times ferocious.

I am taller than my neighbors, being five feet five. My wife Melchora is two inches shorter and her straight hair is even blacker than mine. Her eyes are blacker than her hair. Though already 28 years old she is still slender, lithe and, if I do say so, quite pretty. She is also well treated, for we Filipinos are better to our women than any other Oriental people.

Now you remember who I am, don't you, Uncle Sam?

Thanksgiving-Franksgiving

I am writing this letter to tell you "thank you." I sure appreciate all you've done for us. I don't suppose you'll be needing any extra thanks just now, for with all the Thanksgivings you're having I guess the Americans haven't much time to do anything except give thanks or get ready to give thanks or get over giving thanks. Still, I didn't want to miss the chance to send you my gratitude.

Nice Weather

The weather is fine here, and I hope you have the same. The rains have stopped and it's a bit cold, but nothing to grumble about. The sun came out today and it felt like spring. The children and I went out in the yard to enjoy the warmth. The two pigs and all ten chickens joined us and a good time was had by all.

We even took "Victor" out of his special coop and let him strut around a bit. Of course we kept him on a string. He was looking swell. His black feathers glistened like the sun against a window. His tail was as graceful as a weeping willow, and he was full of pep. He's the best fightin' rooster in the village.

Maybe you don't like this sport, Uncle. I feel a bit ashamed of it myself, but I guess it's no worse than your football. "Victor" is really not so fierce.

And there's never any drinking at our tournaments. As you may recall, we Filipinos are very sober people.

Maria Clara at School

Maria Clara came home from school today with a very funny question. Maria Clara is my twelve-year-old daughter. She goes to the nice school on the edge of the village that you helped us build. She was studying about races and asked the teacher if we are "white."

"No," said the teacher, "the United States courts declared we aren't white."

"Then are we yellow?" Clara Maria asked.

"No," said the teacher, "the courts decided we aren't Mongolian either."

"And it's plain enough we aren't Negroes," my girl said, "so what are we?"

I'd never thought about that. Maybe we don't belong anywhere. Made me feel lonely, especially now that you are turning us loose, Uncle.

What Will Happen to Us?

I often think about that Uncle. In five and one half more years we'll be independent. Your Fourth of July will be our Fourth of July. We'll go into town with our Sunday clothes on, thousands of us will gather in the square, we'll wave our flags, cannon will boom, and some lawyer will make a speech proclaiming us "free and independent forever."

That will be a great moment, Uncle. Think of it—for 400 years we have always been under someone else. Now we shall be our own masters, as you Americans.

Magellan and Lapu Lapu

And we have not been afraid to fight for freedom either. You ought to look at two of our statues, Uncle, which are near here. One is of Magellan, the first man to sail around the world. You remember, he wanted to take our island. Our chief, Lapu Lapu, fought him and killed him. We have shown how we feel about it by raising a much greater statue to Lapu Lapu than Magellan has. He is our hero.

Jose Rizal, the Martyr

And we have an even greater hero, a martyr, who was condemned and shot by the Spanish in 1896 for writing about our slavery.

His last poem was "Mi Ultimo Adios" (My Last Farewell). I am just a peasant, but I know some of that poem. We all know it.

Jose Rizal's picture is on our stamps, and on our money. His monument is in every city. His spirit is in every heart. His day is our national holiday. Once every year the whole nation comes together to show its love for him. If you saw that, Uncle, you'd know we like freedom, just as the Americans do.

Will We Lose Freedom Again?

But now I'm worried. Maybe our freedom will fly away like a sea gull. Maybe it'll be like ripe wheat at harvest time. A typhoon comes and before we can get our sickle into the field, the grains are swooped up and carried away. I wonder if a typhoon won't come now.

One of the schoolteachers told me about Czechoslovakia. That country had about the same number of people we do. They'd been under a yoke almost as long as we have—the same yoke, much of the time, too, namely of the Hapsburgs. Then they got free. Now they're enslaved again.

Maybe Japan'll take us just like that. There are Japaneses islands all around us. You can see them from our doorstep. If China can't resist, how could we?

Don't Forget Us, Uncle Sam

So I hope you won't forget us, Uncle Sam. You mustn't blame us for wanting to be free; you wanted to be free too.

Now, we may need you very badly. But you may need us also.

Uncle, don't you think we'll all be better off if we help each other? Holland is here, right by our door. So is England and France. Maybe our neighbor China will be saved too. Wouldn't we all be safer if you worked with us? Wouldn't you be safer, too?

If we Filipinos are gobbled up, if China gives up, if France and England are driven out and Japan becomes complete master of our part of the world, you'll have to face it all alone in the Pacific. How'll you feel then?

I hope you won't let us down, Uncle Sam. We aren't in anybody's way. We aren't a corridor. We have no one's minorities.

Do you think the world'll be better off, if all of us little peoples are crushed?

So Long

This was a long letter from your little brown nephew, wasn't it?

When I see the good road going past our house, all the white-dressed children in school, the many sugar-cane fields, the safety of our island, I am thankful to you. We never lived as well as this before.

Please keep on helping us and we will you. It'll be better for both of us.

It'll be better for your Lincoln and our Jose Rizal, too.

Many Happy Returns,
Your respectful nephew,
Juan de la Cruz

Paul McNutt's View

Paul V. McNutt, former High Commissioner of the Philippines has this to say:

"The Filipinos enjoy the highest wages and best standard of living in the Far East. The budget is balanced. Taxes are the lowest in the world. The reserve behind the currency is 100 per cent. Schools and hospitals dot the jungles and plains. Sixteen million people have been rescued from tyranny, rebellion, ignorance, poverty and disease and set upon the path of free government, peace, education and prosperity."

Cleveland Relief Doors Locked Against Crowds

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 28 (AP)—Two city relief offices were locked today, and applicants admitted only a few at a time, to avert the gathering of crowds demanding food.

One man was arrested but released on a waiver as a crowd milled about the Willson Distribution Office, hopeful of receiving food orders. Police squads at the station were augmented.

The city, announcing a shortage of $700,000 in relief funds for this year, has cut off all orders except in the gravest cases.

Mayor Harold H. Burton said he was ready, if necessary, to "destroy" regular services of the city to feed the hungry. A group of the reliefers had threatened to obtain food "on our own authority."

"Relief comes ahead of every obligation," Mayor Burton told 1,000 shouting jobless last night as they gathered at the city hall to demand that the city take immediate steps to restore curtailed relief.

Answering their threat "to feed ourselves," Mayor Burton retorted sharply:

"That is anarchy. That must not be permitted in America and will not be permitted in Cleveland. We have been meeting this relief situation, and we will meet it."

C. B. Cowan, head of an association of unemployed, demanded that the City Council restore regular relief orders, drastically slashed because of dwindling funds.

With approximately 70,000 on relief, the city has lopped off the rolls employables without dependents and sliced benefits to others.

Yesterday three relief stations were closed temporarily when crowds jammed into the buildings. Some of those cut off relief told reporters they had been without food for two days.

Mayor Burton placed responsibility for the crisis on the State. He has tried unsuccessfully to get Gov. John W. Bricker to call a special session of the Legislature to consider the relief problem.

"We know perfectly well there is a surplus of State taxes being collected," the Mayor said, "and we advocated the Legislature be recalled to act on the case. If this is not done, I believe the city faces the necessity of destroying its city services. If it is necessary, that will be done."

Council has appealed to the WPA to add 10,000 men to its rolls here.

Earlier, Mayor Burton and Toledo officials had denied a charge made at Columbus that certain larger Ohio cities "made no sincere effort" to raise funds locally for relief.

B. D. Lecklider, President of the inter-organization conference composed of business representatives, made the charge, declaring "the State has met its responsibilities under the relief laws."

Governor Bricker summoned a group of Ohio newspaper editors to a conference today on the problem.

Police Capt. Eugene Aufmuth said three squad cars were dispatched to city hall when the crowd gathered, but that police experienced "no trouble."

Demonstrations at relief stations have been frequent, a group of hungry clients starting an all-night "sit-down" at one office last week.

Nemesis Returns

KANSAS CITY (AP) — Another federal grand jury started along Kansas City's well-blazed crime hunting trail Nov. 27, admonished by Judge Albert L. Reeves to move against "persons in high places willing to take bread from the mouths of the hungry by looting emergency relief funds of the Government."

The charge came from the same judge who nearly three years ago sent a grand jury on the vote fraud conspiracy path where the first heavy federal guns were turned on Tom Pendergast's Democratic organization, and who early this year launched another group of jurors on their successful quest for the boss, himself, and three of his lieutenants.

Of those who may have misspent relief funds, Judge Reeves said:

"Such persons, honored though they may be, are breaking down the government of the United States. The real danger to America today is not in aggression from without but in corruption from within."

States Seek Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The heads of Welfare Departments from 18 Southern and nearby States met here Nov. 25 to discuss plans for united action on revising the program of relief allocation. A plan was suggested by which the Federal Government would take over a greater percentage of payments of social security benefits.

In a number of Southern States, where little revenue is available, the State is often unable to pay more than $4 a month to match an equal sum from the Federal Government, to provide for old age pensions. This relief is inadequate for the problem and other means have to supplement it to take care of many of the cases.

New 'Highest Tarn' Found

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

Some mountaineers have been scaling the rugged High Sierra and peaked Rocky Mountains with the aim of determining the highest body of water under the United States flag as well as in North America.

This column last January quoted statistics believed then to be correct as to the highest known tarn (mountain pool smaller than a lake or under 0.1 square mile surface area) within the continental United States. Chester Versteeg, mountaineer of Los Angeles, estimated that North American Tarn in Kern Basin of the Sierra (12,950 feet) was the highest, north of Mexico, which claims supremacy with a couple of tarns in the crater of El Nevado de Toluca over 13,100 feet.

New 'Highest Tarn'

But late this last summer Arthur J. McNair, Instructor in Civil Engineering at the University of Colorado—also a skilled mountaineer—claims to have upped Mr. Versteegs' United States tarn record. He states—and with this column as the intermediary Mr. Versteeg agrees—that Colorado can claim the highest tarn within the the United States in Colorado Tarn, 13,068 feet, and second highest, Mt. Massive Tarn (13,003 feet).

Mr. McNair, who triangulated the height of the Mt. Massive Tarn as well as the Colorado Tarn, holds that the Colorado Tarn is not only the highest in the United States—but the "highest under the Stars and Stripes."

That's quite a claim. He has taken into consideration the tarn in Hawaii at 13,007 feet—Lake Waiau on the slope of Mauna Kea, and all other known tarns.

But he and Mr. Versteeg are agreed—as rival tarn triangulators—and will hold to their agreement, unless new evidence to the contrary is presented.

Present Standings

As the record stands today, Mr. Versteeg and Professor McNair claim the following listing to be correct:

Highest lake on North American Continent (test is 0.1 square mile surface area, or larger) Tulianyo Lake—12,865 feet—in California's High Sierra.

Highest tarn on North American Continent (one of two in crater of El Nevado de Toluca.

Highest tarn in United States, Colorado Tarn.

Highest tarn on North American Continent north of Mexico, Colorado Tarn.

Second highest tarn under American flag—Lake Waiau, Hawaii.

Second highest tarn north of Mexico—Mt. Massive Tarn, Colorado.

Third highest tarn north of Mexico—North American Tarn, High Sierra.

Royal Arch Gunnison

Advance of Labor Declared No Menace

HAVANA (AP)—Arthur J. Altmeyer, Chairman of the United States Social Security Board, told the Second American Labor Conference Nov. 27 that in a "democracy" there is no reason to fear that advance of labor legislation means the intervention of Government in private fields.

Declaring that some persons in the United States have indicated this fear, Mr. Altmeyer said:

"Certainly in a democracy such a fear is groundless since there will be only as much intervention as the pople themselves decide is in the public interest.

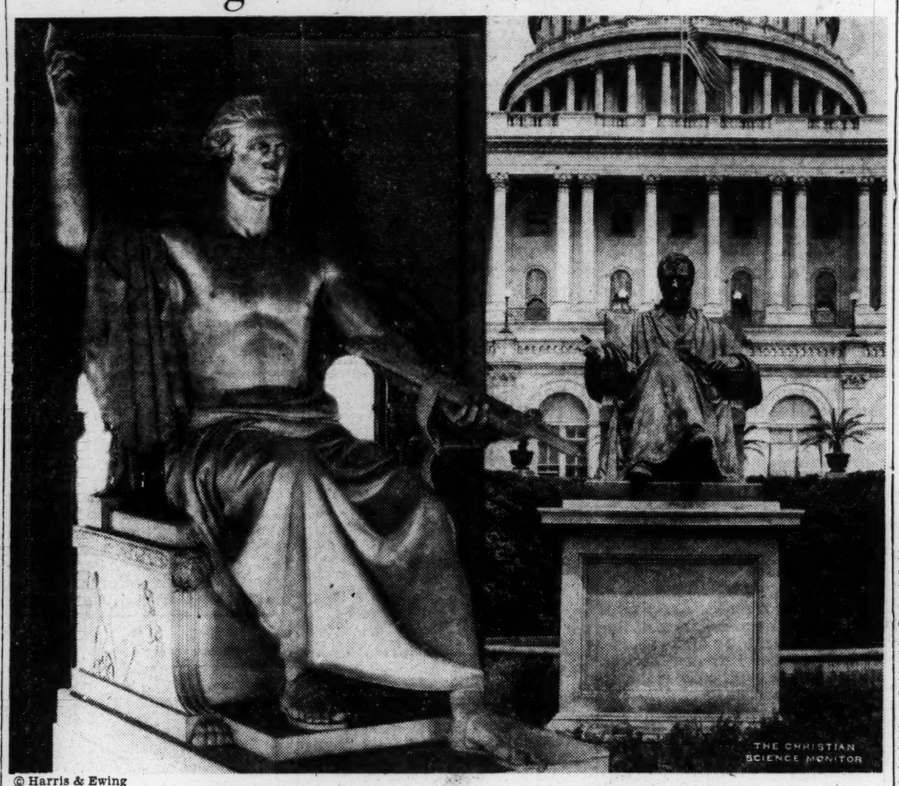
"It is the responsibility of any Government to reconcile conflicting interests and to afford at least a minimum protection to its people against the widespread impersonal economic forces that create hazards which cannot be met by individuals acting alone."

Children's Camp Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Federal Government is rushing to completion Powell's Fort Organizational Camp meant for underprivileged children in Shenandoah and adjoining counties. The camp is 20 miles west of Luray, between two ranges of the Massanutten Mountains. Permanent living quarters, recreational buildings, kitchen and offices of administration are being built by CCC enrollees from Camp Roosevelt.

Washington Marble Awaits New Move



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George Washington

Statue of Washington by Horatio Greenough is carved from white marble, in classical costume, and seated in a Roman chair. It was first installed in the Capitol Building at Washington and later in the Capitol grounds. Later the marble was found to be disintegrating from exposure to the elements and, in 1908, it was removed to the Smithsonian Institution where it remains. Marshall statue is of bronze and stands in the Capitol grounds. It is slated to be removed to the new Supreme Court Building.

John Marshall

Marshall Statue Comes In Out of Cold; Will Shirtless Washington Go Out?

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP)—Chief Justice John Marshall—sometimes called the Father of the Supreme Court—is about to come in out of the cold.

For years his bronze statue has stood at the back of the Capitol, off the beaten track of the tourist and sightseer. Lately it has been growing green with age.

Patriots in Congress, noticing that there was no statue of George Washington on the Capitol grounds, started a movement to move Marshall and to move in Washington.

But where, asked local artists and admirers of Marshall, would the Chief Justice go?

Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine replied with a bill to move Marshal to the new Supreme Court.

The Court asked Associate Justice Harlan F. Stone to investigate. He looked at the bronze and presented a plan which calls for Marshall to go inside the Court building.

Once before the Capitol had an outside statue of Washington and, although it was moved, it is still in the City. The Smithsonian Institution has it stuck away in a corner near a lot of printing presses. That's where it landed after being banished from the Capitol.

Will this Washington be moved back?

If it is, it may start another art controversy the like of which recent Congresses haven't seen. The trouble with the banished Washington is that he doesn't have a shirt on.

Made in Italy, the statue is along Roman lines. Washington has on a toga and the sculptor didn't bother to make it hide his chest.

Prosperity Foreseen in a Federated Europe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 — The thought of a Federal Union of European States, favored, at least by inference, by the present British Government and King George's Ambassador to the United States, Lord Lothian, has taken form and shape here, with important men and organs of puolic opinion favoring it. Latest of these is Fortune magazine, whose December number is out today with an editorial declaring that a European federation appears the safest and surest way of obtaining the peace the world prays for.

In view of the situation obtaining, Fortune sees the United States facing one of three choices of possible action.

"We may risk involvement in the present war by clinging to the old order of things, conducting such trade as we dare and hope against hope that something will turn up," it says. "In order to avoid that risk we shall have to engineer a wide economic retreat.

"If we do not like this policy, the next possibility is total isolation; but clearly the problems arising from such a course would be stupendous. The virtual certainty is that they would lead to that very totalitarianism that characterizes every state that has attempted self-sufficiency.

"There remains, finally, the possibility of leadership. If the United States should take this third course, it would have to participate in formulating an entirely new order of peace to replace the old one that has broken down. To provide such leadership, the United States would have to take her place among the nations as a force for peace."

To this "entire new order of peace to replace the old one that has broken down" Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Lothian have referred in their public addresses

Might Change Policy

Fortune recalls the United States tradition, descended from Washington, against entanglement in European affairs and stresses its findings that the American unwillingness to change this foreign policy is "just as strong today as it ever was."

"Yet it cannot be doubted that the people want world peace," it continues, "and if a new ideal or a new order were presented to them, holding out a reasonable hope, they might want to change their policy, as they have changed other policies in the past."

The editorial finds historical similarity between the League of Nations and the United States Articles of Confederation, holding that the League—"a bad flop"—may, like the Articles of Conferer-ation, have prepared the way for the eventual solution of the problem of a European federation.

"This principle is being widely discussed now as the solution for the democratic world," it continues, "and it is important at present to set up the union idea against the historical pattern of peace to see the relationship that exists between them."

Fortune recalls that history is replete with instances of European governmental units combining in a federal pattern, observing that they integrated themselves into a new area called a nation in which peace became the rule rather than the exception—"an area of positive peace by consolidation of resources, manpower, traditions, and laws, the whole becoming greater than the sum of its parts." Further, it finds that most modern nations are compositions of this kind, citing the following:

"France, for instance; Germany, which was built of 25 states, integrated in turn from about 1,800 principalities; Italy, Soviet Russia, Australia, Canada, and the United States."

The size of these integrations is noted as having persistently increased, by the linking together of political, or financial, or industrial centers, and the establishment of a community of interests where there was none before.

"Realistic" Hope

"The application of this principle to the present international scene," says Fortune, "sets up a great hope. It is not the unrealistic pacifist hope of world peace. It is the realistic hope that a number of nations will discover among themselves a community of interests real enough to enable them to apply the federal principle and thus integrate themselves into a new and larger area of positive peace.

"By pooling their resources and man-power under a common system of law, they could stand off the forces of disruption and aggression, set up a vast domestic market, develop a fabulous industrial system and enjoy the fruits of an expansion comparable to that which followed the formation of our own Union.

"They could do this without losing their nationalities, their traditions, their native arts and customs, their religious practices or their civil liberties. On the contrary, these would be underwritten and guaranteed."

Seeing no prospect of peace in Europe "unless some new ideal is born," Fortune declares that "the best the world can hope for is an armistice for a year, 10 years or, like the last one, 21 years."

Speaking of the United States, the editorial remarks that a realistic foreign policy will be demanded. "We have always been able to dodge," it says, "by what went by the name of international peace. In combination with the oceans, it served well enough to enable the United States to participate in trade without incurring any real political responsibility. That kind of peace was based on a civilization which can best be labeled 'nineteenth century liberalism.' Like that of a ball game, the success of this civilization depended upon all the players playing the rules, and when Soviet Russia, Italy, Germany, Spain and various other countries recently abandoned the rules, the game could no longer be played."

Handbill Laws Of Durham, N. C., Believed Valid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C.—Durham has two ordinances affecting the distribution of circulars and pamphlets which its city attorney, Claude V. Jones, does not believe will be voided by the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court.

While Mr. Jones could not be certain about this, he said, he pointed out that Durham's ordinances do not undertake to curb free speech, as it may be exercised through the distribution of printed matter, but have to do with advertising.

One of Durham's ordinances prohibits the distribution of loose bills or circulars of an advertising nature. The other provides that "every person, firm, or corporation engaged in the business of advertising by distributing samples and circulars (except political advertisements and local merchants' advertising) shall pay a tax." The rate is $1 a day, $10 a month and $35 a year.

Hat Trade Pay Base Hearing Is Dec. 18

WASHINGTON (AP) — Wage-Hour Administration officials said Nov. 27 a public hearing would be held here on Dec. 18 on recommendations of an industry committee for minimum wages ranging from 30 to 40 cents an hour for 25,000 hat workers.

The hat industry committee proposed a 40-cent minimum for fur-felt, wool-felt, opera hat and hatters' fur branches of the industry, under which about 4,500 would obtain wage increases.

A 35-cent recommendation was made for straw and harvest hats which would boost wages of about 1,000 employees.

The 30-cent minimum was recommended for Puerto Rico.

Officials also said they would reopen a hearing on exemptions from the minimum wage for textile workers as far as it concerned curtain manufacturing.

Ocean-Rail Protest Hits Truck Rates

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP)—Nearly 50 railroads and steamship companies participating in joint rates between North Atlantic ports and interior Southeastern points today branded as "unreasonably and unnecessarily low" the rates of competing motor carriers.

The companies petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission for an investigation with a view to establishing minimum truck rates higher than the ocean-rail rates.

The rates of motor carriers, the petition said, "have the effect of depriving the water-rail carriers of a fair and reasonable opportunity to compete for this traffic."

The territory involved embraces the ports of Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore on the one hand, and the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee on the other.

The petition said the truck rates generally are as low as, or lower than, the joint water-rail rates, and added:

"These petitioners, operating ocean-and-rail routes between the Eastern port cities and interior points in Southeastern territory and publishing through ocean-and-rail rates on the traffic involved, respectfully assert that they cannot successfully compete via these routes for this high grade merchandise traffic on a parity of rates with the all-truck routes."

They said they could not compete on a parity rate because:

1. The time taken by the ocean-rail routes is greater than required for the all-truck routes.

2. The service of the trucks is a direct and continuous service, while the service of the ocean-rail lines is broken and interrupted.

3. The cost of packaging freight for ocean-rail routes is higher than the cost of packaging similar freight for continuous truck movement.

Roosevelt Poll Raised by War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The war in Europe has greatly increased President Roosevelt's chances for a third term, if he wants it, according to the December number of Fortune magazine, out Nov. 28. It finds "the largest shift in public opinion ever recorded in a two-month period" on a question of domestic policy.

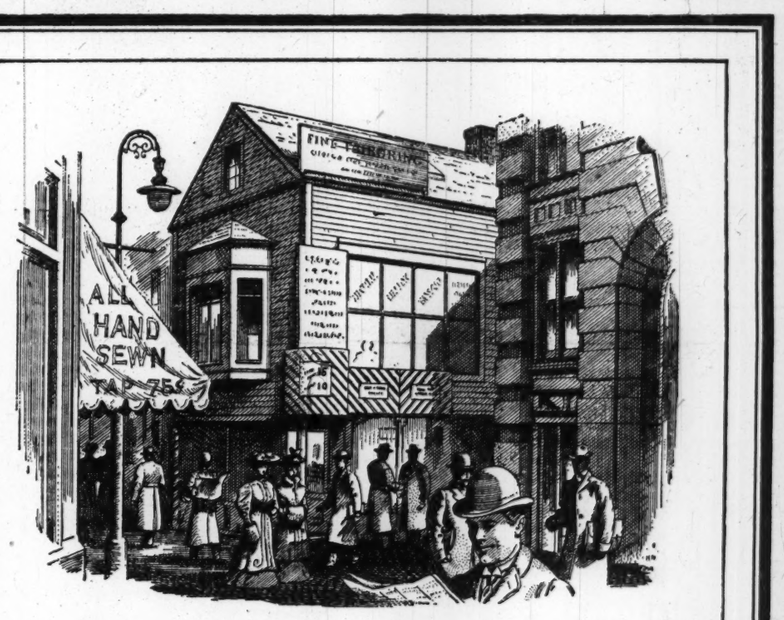
This shift shows, it says, that 47.4 per cent of the people would keep Mr. Roosevelt in office next year, an increase of 12.5 per cent since the war in Europe began. As against this, only 38.6 per cent think it would be better to have a new President in 1940, as compared with 53.3 per cent who thought this way on the eve of the war.

The survey also reveals that almost half of the persons polled—48.9 per cent—believe the President would do well to invite some of his political opponents, like Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Alf M. Landon, Herbert Hoover, and Carter Glass, to join in a non-political emergency Cabinet now rather than continue as at present with his regular Cabinet.

Fortune's political forecast of the presidential vote in 1936 came within 1 per cent of President Roosevelt's majority.

AND NOW A QUIZ FOR COWS

LOOK your brightest, Bossie... that Borden Man is here again. And unless you have the right answers to his purity quiz you simply won't be permitted to continue supplying milk for Borden's big family. What do our expert quizzers want to know? Lots of things. What kind of food you eat—how often do you take a bath—where do you sleep—how are you milked—how much milk do you give—its butterfat content. Yes, we want to know lots of things because lots of folks depend upon the thoroughness with which we make these periodic cow check-ups. And if you pass your exams, we'll reward you with the highest mark of milk merit we know of—the Golden Crest seal of purity. Borden's Farm Products.



★ 1911 ★

The last wooden frame building in Boston's business and financial district was torn down in 1911, giving way to the steady march of modern construction. Tucked away in Spring Lane at numbers 13 and 15, it occupied a site of historic interest—having been originally a part of Governor Winthrop's property.

IT was a different world in 1911 when Spring Lane's familiar landmark passed into history—a slower moving age, when life was simpler and the successful management of property a comparatively easy matter. Since 1911 an extraordinary march of business enterprise has occurred. Electricity, the automobile, the airplane, motion pictures, chemistry in industry, radio and long distance and overseas telephone, to mention but a few, have attained their present high state of development and have broadened the field of possible investments.

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Nazi Pocket Battleship Sinks Merchant Cruiser

LONDON, Nov. 28 (AP) — While one addition to British shipping losses was reported today in the shape of the 2,483-ton steamer Uskmouth, which sank, for reasons not given, with three of her crew of 25 missing, the British Admiralty was pushing its search for the raider Deutschland, which, it now transpires, had sunk the former Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company liner Rawalpindi, Nov. 23.

The Admiralty related that the 16,697-ton Rawalpindi was overtaken off the southern coast of Iceland on that day, set afire and broken up by guns of the pocket battleship and an unidentified companion ship.

11 of Rescued Reach England

Eleven of the Rawalpindi's crew of approximately 300 reached England today aboard the British rescue ship Chitral. The Admiralty said about 30 others were picked up by the Deutschland.

All the rest presumably fell in battle or were drowned when the flaming hull of the 16,697-ton vessel went to the bottom.

The engagement began when the Rawalpindi, which was on contraband control duty, ignored a warning shot across her bow.

Then, the Admiralty said, the 10,000-ton Deutschland turned her six 11-inch guns on the liner.

"The Rawalpindi replied with all four starboard six-inch guns," said the report, but at the distance of 10,000 yards, the Deutschland had the margin of power.

Three more times the Deutschland's salvos were fired. Lights on the Rawalpindi were put out; electric winches were broken, making it impossible to bring up more ammunition, and finally the entire bridge and the wireless room were shot away.

The German ships closed in rapidly.

Caught Between Two Fires

"By this time," said the Admiralty, "the second had gone around the Rawalpindi's stern and was firing from the port side."

The whole ship, with the exception of the forecastle and the poop, was ablaze, but the Rawalpindi continued to fight until "every gun was put out of action."

Then, 30 or 40 minutes after the combat began, the Germans ceased firing.

Three boats, apparently the only ones left on the Rawalpindi, put over the side.

[The German High Command announced today the rescue of 26 sailors of the Rawalpindi.

The High Command's announcement, the first mention made here of the sinking of the Rawalpindi, said "German naval forces commanded by Vice-Admiral Marschall" had engaged in the battle, but did not identify the Nazi vessels.

The engagement, described as "a short skirmish," took place when the Germans encountered the Rawalpindi while "reconnoitering" between the Faroe Islands and Greenland, the High Command said.]

For four hours, flames leaped from the doomed British ship, until at last, "she turned turtle to starboard and foundered with all remaining hands."

Survivor Tells Story

One of the 11 seamen picked up by the Chitral, an armed merchant cruiser, declared:

"They battered the Rawalpindi, whose guns were ineffective against the superior arms of the Germans.

"Several of us escaped in a lifeboat.

"By this time, the Rawalpindi seemed on the point of sinking.

"As we were tossed about in the high seas, the Deutschland put on full speed and passed the lifeboat, almost swamping it. We felt it was deliberately done. We later managed to rescue a man from an overturned lifeboat. All the others were drowned when the boat capsized."

Saved By Rescue Ship

The Chitral, which picked up the Rawalpindi's wireless call for aid, arrived on the scene as a snowstorm churned the icy waters, but managed to rescue the boatload of men in the gathering gloom.

The Admiralty and the British press hailed the Rawalpindi men today as heroes who fought against overwhelming odds.

The Admiralty said a day and night search was being pressed for the German raiders, whose location thus was learned for the first time since the Deutschland captured the American freighter City of Flint off Newfoundland Oct. 9.

Capt. E. C. Kennedy, commander of the Rawalpindi, was in command of the British warship Cassandra when it was sunk by a mine in the Baltic Sea Dec. 5, 1918, after the World War.

He left retirement to re-enter the navy when the present war began. Whether he escaped in the Rawalpindi wreck is not yet known.

Sea Raider Hunted

Yesterday's disclosure concerning activities of the Deutschland which, according to the Admiralty, gave an approaching British cruiser the slip in the darkness and storm, was the first authentic report concerning her since she captured the City of Flint.

She was at first reported to have been the raider which sank the British tanker Africa Shell off the East African coast Nov. 16, but survivors later identified pictures of another German pocket battleship, the Admiral Scheer, as the raider.

Previous exploits of the Deutschland have included the sinking of the British steamer Stonegate, on Oct. 5, 500 miles off the coast of Florida.

She also was mentioned as the probable raider which sank the Norwegian ship Hansen off Newfoundland on Oct. 14.

Her six 11-inch guns and her 54,000-horsepower Diesel motors which drive her at 26 knots are said by naval experts to leave but five British and French warships of greater speed and fire power. They are the British Hood, Repulse, and Renown, and the French Dunkerque and Strasbourg.

Built in 1933 with an electrically welded hull, the Deutschland has a cruising radius of 10,000 miles. Her new Krupp guns throw 670-pound projectiles 30,000 yards. She carries two planes.

Meanwhile, another British casualty, the 10,525-ton British tanker James J. Maguire, damaged by a mine Nov. 24, was reported to have reached anchorage.

A British auxiliary cruiser landed 73 German prisoners including 12 officers, at a Scottish port today; they were understood to be the survivors of a sunken submarine and three German freighters, whose fate was not disclosed.

Sweden Protests Nazi Mine War

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, Nov. 28

The Foreign Office has handed the German Chargé d'Affaires a "most determined protest against the violation of Swedish territory" by mine laying in shipping lanes.

A communiqué added that Sweden reserved the rights of compensation for losses to shipping through the Baltic. Mines and storms have halted traffic.

[German-Swedish trade negotiations were disrupted Nov. 14 and reliable sources said one of the reasons was the German desire to establish mine fields up to the three-mile limit of Swedish waters opposite the Danish coast.]

Liner's New Job

MANILA, Nov. 28 (AP)—The Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Canada left here for Hong Kong, its final port of call before entering "other service."

The ship will not return to the States and all passenger bookings and cargo contracts beyond Hong Kong were refused here.

Reports which could not be confirmed here said the Canada, and possibly some of its sisterships, might be assigned to the Anglo-Australia run as transports.

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SCHOFIELDS

The Headrow, Leeds 1, England

War Policies Of France Up To Parliament

PARIS, Nov. 28 (AP)—Parliament has been called to meet Thursday, Nov. 30, in its first session of the war to approve the Daladier regime's conduct of the war, extend its power to rule by decree, and vote on a civil budget to carry the war into 1940.

Finances are expected to provide the major battle of the session, Finance Minister Paul Reynaud having drawn up an ordinary budget for 1940 calling for expenditure of 349,000,000,000 francs (about $7,700,000,000).

1939 Was Low

The total 1939 budget was only 162,364,000,000 francs which included ordinary expenditures of 66,364,000,000 francs, extraordinary expenditures of 27,000,000,000 francs, and the war budget of 69,000,000,000 francs.

The war budget was approved at the last session of Parliament Sept. 2, the day before France and Britain went to war with Germany.

Premier Daladier, also Minister of War, National Defense and Foreign Affairs, has been prosecuting the war, armed with decree powers which expire Nov. 30, the day Parliament meets. In connection with his request for an extension of these powers, he will give an account of his conduct of the war.

In the first two months of the war Parliament has functioned through its committees and the delegation of presidents of political groups of the Chamber, which have received frequent accounts of operations from the ministers.

There has been occasional criticism of the Government from Parliament on minor issues of the war. The Chamber delegation of presidents of political groups issued a communiqué after its meeting of Oct. 26 listing a series of points on which it was at odds with the Government.

Extremes Protested

It protested against "excess of requisitions in general," such as the taking over of vehicles, houses, and ships, and asked "acceleration of payment for requisitions."

It called for a reduction of the zone submitted to Army control and asked that the older classes of mobilized soldiers be released from the colors.

It also urged freer distribution of permits for travel in the Army zones and expressed disapproval of any further removal of populations from cities and towns behind the lines.

The Government already has taken steps to satisfy the legislators. Men who started their military training in 1909 and 1910 have been released, and restrictions on circulation, communications, and lighting have been relaxed.

The Government has strengthened its hand for the coming encounter with Parliament by dissolving the Communist Party following Soviet Russia's conclusion of a nonaggression pact with Germany and the Russian invasion of Poland.

Deat Clear Again

PARIS, Nov. 28 (AP)—Charges against former Air Minister Marcel Deat, which grew out of his signing a "peace at any price" letter circulated in the Chamber of Deputies last month, were dropped yesterday.

M. Deat's contention that his "good faith" had been taken by surprise when he was led to sign the letter was accepted. The letter, urging an immediate peace, led to the arrest of 37 Communist Deputies. M. Deat, now a Deputy, is a Socialist.

Britain Delays Rations Until After Holidays

LONDON (AP)—Mr. W. S. Morrison, Food Minister, told the House of Commons Nov. 28 that butter and bacon rationing would start Jan. 8 with purchases restricted to four ounces a week. Consumers also will be asked to restrict sugar purchases to one pound per person, though sugar will not be rationed.

Mr. Morrison said that rationing, originally scheduled for mid-December, had been postponed until after Christmas because the general opinion was that "we should get over Christmas with as few restrictions as possible."

Ex-Police Get Paroles

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—Three former police officers, convicted of taking prohibition-day bribes from Cleveland bootleggers, Nov. 28 received paroles effective next year. The trio—Capt. Michael Harwood, Lieut. John Nebe and Deputy Inspector Edwin C. Burns—went to prison in March, 1938.

Big Crops Fill School Tills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan — A raipd recovery in the finances of Saskatchewan rural municipalities, affecting particualrly rural school revenues, is at least one result of the bumper crop which Saskatchewan harvested this year, after a virtual decade of drought in many distrcts.

Accordng to R. J. M. Parker, Minister of Municipal Affairs, tax collections this fall have been the best in 10 years.

Tax collections in these areas is the backbone of the rural municipal and rural school administration. In the drought period, a hard blow was struck at these rural organizations because farmers did not have the money to pay their taxes.

School services were curtailed and teachers' wages dropped 50 per cent or more.

In an effort to see that tax collections were made a primary charge, the Provncal Government at the last sesson of the Legslature passed a bll whch made the collecton of 1939 taxes and 1939 seed gran advances a first charge on the 1939 crop.

With the excellent crop and the fair price received for it, this legislation proved of tremendous value in regenerating the finances of both rural municipality and rural school district.

Weather—Not Diplomats Calls French Troops Back

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Nov. 28—Withdrawal of a number of "departments" of Southeastern France from the Army zone is regarded as a move dictated by climate and geography rather than by an special diplomatic developments. The departments in question include those bordering Italy between Lake Geneva and the Mediterranean Sea.

The French-Italian frontier is very mountainous and by this time of the year a large-scale offensive from either side would be quite impracticable, because the passes are snowed in. The French Government, therefore, doubtless acting in agreement with military authorities, has seen no reason to prolong special restrictions under which the Army zone is placed during the next few months when there is no possibility of military action in this part of the country.

Eases Economic Strain

Withdrawal from the Army zone means a considerable easing of the normal economic life of the country which the Government desires to promote. It will also make it possible for tourists to visit the famous Riviera and French winter sports resorts although the number of such tourists is naturally very restricted.

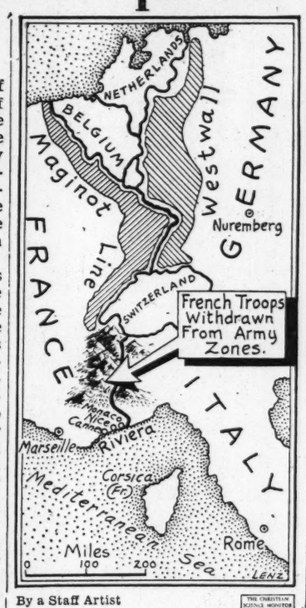
Decision to demilitarize the districts along the Italian frontier makes possible a greater concentration of troops in the northern and eastern provinces should any German offensive there materialize.

It also reflects satisfaction here with the correctly neutral attitude which Italy has maintained. The French press, under official instructions, has been extremely guarded in its reference to Italy and the best-informed French foreign observers of Italian affairs warn against too dogmatic certainty as to Premier Benito Mussolini's future line of action.

Action Highly Uncertain

It is quite uncertain whether Il Duce intends to continue neutral indefinitely, or eventually to throw in his lot with Germany, or otherwise side with the Allies on the ground that he must oppose Bolshevism and guard Italian interests in the Balkans.

Any anti-Bolshevik declaration in Italy receives considerable publicity here and some French Conservatives dream of the possibility of developing a Latin-Christian bloc, including both Italy and Spain, opposing Teutonism and Bolshevism. This is at best only a possible development and it is the purpose of French policy neither to bribe nor threaten Italy, but endeavor to give its interests, as a neutral, maximum consideration compatible with the effective prosecution of the war.



By a Staff Artist

Where Troops Withdrew
Mountainous section of frontier between France and Italy from which French troops have been withdrawn for the winter.

One Can Travel in Europe But It Requires Patience

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Traveling in Europe at war presents strange inconsistencies—and not so many departures from normal as might be expected.

The writer, who has journeyed since the outbreak of hostilities from England to France, to Italy, and finally to Germany, found that crossing the English frontier involved the greatest delay and detailed examination. The habitual peacetime reasonableness of English customs and immigration officials had given place to meticulous observance of complex rules and regulations. He faced other frontiers with awesome apprehension after leaving England, but nowhere found anything comparable.

Arrived at the English embarkation port on Sept. 13— by which time the new system had had opportunity to adjust itself, and on a day when travel was extremely light—he experienced a dreary routine. Passengers descended from the train at the dock, were packed into a small waiting room in rigid order, and one by one taken into the room of ordeal. Here baggage was minutely examined, all papers studied at great length and money counted down to the last penny.

Two letters of introduction from friends in the American Embassy in London to individuals in the American Embassy in Rome were taken away, despite the fact that they were on American Embassy stationery. Ultimately they did find their way to their destination through the mails. A short list of personal addresses was confiscated. An ancient English police identification card—long treasured as a memento of student days—was apparently considered contraband of war.

Long Wait for Train

At no other frontier was this ordeal even approximated. French customs officials perfunctorily fumbled through one suitcase but weren't seriously interested. Others didn't even bother to have luggage opened.

Train service was most disturbed in France. There was an eight-hour wait at the French debarkation port for a train, with the result that many passengers hired cars for trip to Paris. From Paris to Italy through trains ran only by way of Switzerland and carried a single car direct to Rome. But once provided with space in that car there was no trouble. The car attendant looked after every detail of customs passage. Money was a matter of signing a statement.

The writer crossed the Swiss and Italian borders asleep and was not even wakened for baggage inspection. Since Switzerland had granted him only a transit visa which did not permit him even to step onto a station platform there was reason for Swiss unconcern. Travellers going to a destination in Switzerland now undergo everything down to a "sanitary inspection."

Visa Routine Difficult

Of course the first and most important obstacle to traveling in Europe is obtaining necessary visas. No general rule seems to apply. After the first few days of the war English consular officials abroad were given discretion to grant 14-day visas on their own responsibility, but French visas can be granted only after the request is transmitted to Paris from the point of application, a process involving at least three weeks.

Switzerland has the same rule as France, all requests having to clear through Berne. If the applicant is a harmless businessman on business or a mere traveller hoping to recover personal property he usually can obtain a restricted visa. But Switzerland is disinterested in journalists.

A small country surrounded by big and sometimes sensitive neighbors Switzerland has no intention of allowing itself to be used by journalists as a comfortable place from which to write articles which might not pass the censors in France, Germany, or Italy.

If Switzerland had its way it would limit American correspondents strictly to regular representatives of the big press associations. It will undoubtedly make some concessions in special cases, and under pressure, but the special correspondent of a single newspaper who gets into Switzerland is the exception. The writer applied for a Swiss visa in London on Sept. 13 and by Oct. 21 still received no response of any kind.

So far, Germany has few bars to American correspondents and a German visa is relatively quick and easy to obtain. It took the writer only three days to obtain one in Rome.

Full Service in Italy

Italy remains open to all Americans without any visa requirements at all.

The through trains themselves are quite unchanged. There is the normal excellent service, regular schedules, good food in the dining cars. The only time the traveler becomes particularly aware of the existence of war is at night. All window shades are of course down and nothing could be much more dismal or disconcerting than stepping out into a great metropolitan railroad station in almost complete darkness. Porters are scarce although still available in main stations everywhere.

The taxi problem was worst in Berlin. Arriving at 7:30 in the evening no taxi whatever was to be found, so one of necessity walked across the street to the nearest hotel. Paris was relatively well supplied as also was London as late as Sept. 13. Italy, although not at war, has virtually stopped the use of private cars. But taxis are still plentiful enough and in reserve are large numbers of carrozzas.

There will still be adequate means of public conveyance by horse in Italy if taxis should be taken off the streets. Italy's retention of this mode of transportation seems worth noting in London, Paris, and Berlin which would be far more satisfactory for the citizen if they had not gone quite so modern and relegated the horse to milk cart and dray wagon. An occasional horse-drawn carriage has reappeared in Berlin, but one sees no more than one or two a day.

Sweet Briar College Gets Cadmus Painting

RICHMOND, Va.—Friends of Art of Sweet Briar College, Virginia, have purchased Paul Cadmus' "Two Heads" for the school's permanent collection. It is the third important acquisition of the organization. Other paintings given to the school by the Friends of Art are "Rockport Fishermen," by Jon Corbino, and "Anemones and Daisies," by William Glackens.

Peace Promise Seen in Anglo-French Plan

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 28—Both here and in France, the setting-up of the Anglo-French co-ordinating committee is regarded as the first concrete action arising out of the war which offers a possible basis of extensive international co-operation in time of peace.

The British and French press have each emphasized the potential significance of this aspect of what amounts almost to a merger or pooling of economic resources of the Allied nations. Although primarily a strategic move in economic warfare against the Nazis, it is recognized to have long-term importance as well in showing the advantages which would accrue from more extensive economic coordination between European powers.

The fact that a Frenchman, Jean Monnet, has been appointed chairman of this Supreme Allied Economic Committee is acclaimed in both countries as indicating the extent of Anglo-French moral unity. One French newspaper writes that M. Monnet thereby ceases to be either a French or British official but becomes the "first Allied official of the great common administration which will direct the close co-operation of economic factors in the struggle which Germany has forced upon Britain and France."

Appeals to Federation Group

The implication of this international aspect of the committee has caused a deep stir in those circles, particularly in England, which are working on plans for building a new order based on some form of federation after the war. In this connection special attention has been attracted by a passage in a new book by Mr. Wickham Steed, "Our War Aims," just published this week end.

In it Mr. Steed advocates "formation if possible during the war of the beginnings of a federation or federal union between all peoples allied or associated with the present enemies of Hitlerism," and he goes on to stress the vital importance of not waiting until after the war to lay the foundations of such federation.

"We must work with the tools and materials that lie ready to hand," he says. "The nearest and readiest of these tools are Britain, France, and the British Dominions. All stand on democratic foundations. France and Britain are now united, far more than allied, in this war. A 'supreme council' directs their war efforts.

"This union should be broadened and deepened until the principle of a supreme council—in which if their peoples desire it the British Dominions could take part—would be embodied in a permanent institution. From it might evolve something in the nature of a federal government for the British and French democracies."

Mr. Steed is known to speak for one school of influential thinkers who believe that a new federal order in Europe is only attainable if a modest and essentially practicable beginning is made during the war with just such machinery as this Anglo-French co-ordinating committee.

Board's Functions Defined

The function of the committee as laid down in a joint statement issued by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Premier Edouard Daladier after the meeting in London of the Supreme War Council on Nov. 17 is to supervise the joint utilization of the countries' resources in carrying on the war.

It was intended, as this statement said, to ensure "common action in the following fields: air, munitions, raw materials, oil, food, shipping, and economic warfare," and it was specified that the measures had been adopted "to provide for the best use in the common interest of the resources of both countries in raw materials, means of production, tonnage, etc," as well as for "equal distribution between them of any limitations, should circumstances render necessary a reduction of the programs of imports".

It is understood that the activities of the Anglo-French co-ordinating committee and of the two Anglo-French executives committees—one in each country—which work under it, will not be restricted to the fields listed above, but will be extended to include much wider spheres of economic, industrial, and commercial activity as and if the course of war makes further co-ordination necessary.

It is pointed out that the arrangements already set up, after less than three months of the war, go beyond the measures of economic unification which it took three years to achieve during the last war.

Requirements Presented

The system works on a simple direct plan. In Paris and London each Ministry draws up its own programs of requirements expressed both in volume and cost, and submits these to the permanent executive committees in the respective countries.

These executive committees, after examining the programs, pass them on to the Anglo-French Co-ordinating Committee, and the last word rests with this Committee; except of course that in all questions of broad policy it is the Supreme War Council which decides.

The Co-ordinating Committee also has the duty of dealing with any difficulties arising out of the purchase and supply of munitions, coal, food, and other products, as well as with problems which raise questions of priority. Furthermore the Committee has the task of co-ordinating the work of the Allied purchasing missions abroad.

In the United States these missions have now been closely co-ordinated by the setting up of a joint Anglo-French committee under a British chairman, Mr. Arthur Purvis. This also has been done in accordance with the statement of Nov. 17 which declared: "The two countries will in future draw up their import programs jointly and will avoid competition in purchases which they have to make abroad in carrying out those programs."

Further instances of this new economic co-ordination which are tending more and more toward unity are also found in the fact that the French Government today followed Britain's example in extending contraband control to include German exports; and on the British side in the measure which makes import licenses unnecessary for a large number of products coming from the French North Africa.

Sharing of World's Privileges Sought by British Socialist

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 28—The underlying social issues involved in remolding Europe after the war have now been brought to the surface by Mr. Herbert Morrison, Chairman of the London County Council and one of the Socialist leaders in the House of Commons.

While going further into detail than Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's outline of peace aims in his statement of Sunday night, Mr. Morrison based his radiocast last night on the same fundamentals as the Premier under which no state shall interfere aggressively with another, but all shall cooperate in trade and business to improve the standard of living of the people.

Mr. Morrison recalled Mr. Chamberlain's words in Commons: "Whatever may be the issue of the present struggle . . . the world will not be the same world we have known before. Looking to the future we can see the deep changes that will inevitably leave their mark on every field of man's thought and action."

"The question is," Mr. Morrison said, "are we big enough to set the hope of future peace and progress above our immediate convenience and private interests, or are we perhaps fighting more than we realize for an exclusive right to some special privilege for ourselves or our class, or our highly privileged nation? Have we some of us got it fixed firmly in our minds that we must end this war as we began it, with the right to live in a better suburb, to send our children to a better school than our neighbors; and to own more colonies than any mere foreigner?"

Easy for Labor to Speak

Compared with wide publicity given the Premier's statement, Mr. Morrison's view of the future has not been extensively reproduced or commented on in the press.

This can be attributed to some extent to the sustained interest here in Mr. Chamberlain's peace aims caused by the statement of the American Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, and by the interest aroused generally in the United States and elsewhere.

Additionally, it is admittedly easier for labor without the responsibility of being in power to state its objectives freely. Many listeners to Mr. Morrison, while giving sympathetic hearing to his ideas, are inclined to the view that he was merely restating Socialist ideals, many of which in the past, it is contended, have proved impracticable.

On the other hand, those agreeing with Mr. Morrison's policy point out that though his is a big conception, this war is being fought for a big issue and no mere palliatives or patching up of the old order will bring lasting peace out of the chaos which led to the present conflict.

Must Dig Out Roots

After declaring that freedom could not be won from peace with the Nazis, Mr. Morrison outlined the conception of freedom which he and his party would fight for.

"The roots of war," Mr. Morrison said, "lie deep in our present ways of living, and we have a chance now to dig some of them out. Let us be on guard against false prophets who confuse freedom with the economic power of every little exploiter to do what he likes with his own. Remember that the sacred cause of child labor was once defended in the name of freedom of industry; remember that slum landlords have been known to defend their ghastly privileges on the same pleas."

Mr. Morrison then spoke of the necessity for nations, classes, and individuals to make sacrifices. Nations, he said, must give up some of their sovereignty such as their traditional "rights" in respect to colonies, to organize trade exclusively for the benefit of special groups, to be judge in their own causes, to control armed forces and arms manufacture.

But Mr. Morrison was in agreement with Mr. Chamberlain when he added: "Beyond these principles, into the realm of detailed peace programs, it is not yet time to go."

Neutrals Play Hide 'n' Seek

(Continued from Page 1)

craft, belonging to half a dozen neutrals.

Skipper Boasts

A Norwegian skipper boasted of having outwitted the British patrol in the World War no fewer than 14 times. It is doubtful if he could do so under present conditions. The only possibility of doing so, according to shipping men, would be a combination of hazy weather—hazy, not foggy for fog would necessitate the use of an advertising foghorn — and a blacked-out ship.

As a matter of fact, this Norwegian, being at the helm of a cargo boat, had employed the blackout device. He used to cut through the northern seas, even through the Pentland Firth, between the tip of Scotland and the Orkney Islands, occasionally with all his lights out. But no captain responsible for passengers as well as freight would dream of doing that.

Still the temptation to make the attempt when there is only cargo to think about must be very great, for the tieup at Kirkwall is time consuming. Tankers with only oil as their cargo and with not more than a few consignees are detained for what, they assert, is an unconscionably long time. One of the boats of the American Scantic Line, I was told, had been lying in harbor 14 days when we drew alongside. It was there when we left. It was said that it might have to go to Leith (near Edinburgh) where neutrals are ordered whenever the examiners think they have questionable cargo abroad. A Norwegian had to wait 28 days. Time means money for vessels. Quite apart from the cost of a tieup of cargo, crews get double pay when they enter such combat zones and of course passengers still have to be fed.

Radio Links Fleet

There is another difficulty nowadays with which my Norwegian friend had to contend. The cruisers, in addition to using lights in communicating with each other, are kept under single control by means of radio. But there is a vast difference between radio control now and radio control in the last war. In the World War radio communication gave away the cruiser's position to merchantmen anxious to elude them as well as to enemy vessels anxious to sink them. This isn't the case today. As a result of the post-war development of short-wave communication the men-of-war, I understand, are able to maintain exclusive contact with each other by using radio lengths as low as five meters. Their signalling, in other words, cannot be picked up by any kind of direction finders employed by other craft.

Maj. Edwin Armstrong and the other pioneers in short wave little dreamed of the help their work would one day prove to be a British blockade. I daresay that but for the radio pioneers those cocky little pilot boats wouldn't be half as busy as they are today.

Chinese Protest Philippine Plan

MANILA (AP)—C. Kuangson Young, Chinese Consul General, has protested to President Quezon and to Francis Sayre, United States High Commissioner, against the proposed exclusion of aliens from the Philippine retail trade.

President Quezon, speaking at the celebration of the Commonwealth's fourth anniversary Nov. 15, said he believed Filipinos should control sale and distribution of foodstuffs in the Islands and that he would issue instructions that aliens hereafter be refused permits for food stores. Chinese control an estimated 50 per cent of the small retail food stores.

Dr. Young contended the President's plan was contrary to the Sino-American treaty of 1880. He claimed it would legislate against immigration which, he said, was the exclusive province of the United States. He cited Article 2 of the Sino-American treaty which provides that the Chinese national "shall be accorded all the rights, privileges, immunities, and exemptions accorded citizens of a most favored nation."

The Consul General also sent a letter to the Mayor of Manila in which he contended the city has no right to exclude Chinese from the market stalls.

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Finns Partly Close Ports in Defense; Russian Bear Alarms Scandinavians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Nov. 28—Finland, realizing that its note in reply to Moscow rejecting responsibility for shootings on the Soviet-Finnish frontier may well lead to open conflict with Russia because of that country's uncompromising attitude, has taken important precautionary measures during the past few days.

The danger of sudden attack having increased, Finland yesterday adopted new emergency defense measures. Chief among these are the partial closing of a majority of Finnish ports, including Helsingfors, to navigation. Marshal Mannerheim, Commander-in-Chief of the Finnish Army, today returned to Helsingfors after a three-day inspection of the Mannerheim line, accompanied by Gen. Ernst Linder of Sweden.

This trip, hitherto kept strictly secret, is highly significant inasmuch as the willingness of its Scandinavian neighbors to help Finland may determine the outcome of the crisis. The Scandinavian press strongly hints that these countries will not refuse economic military aid in case of conflict.

Withdrawal on Both Sides

The Soviets' demand for withdrawal of the Finnish forces to a distance of 25 kilometers from the frontier would mean, according to Finnish military circles, virtual abandonment of the fortified Mannerheim Line and leave Viborg undefended from a sudden Russian attack. Finland, nevertheless, as proof of its willingness to compromise, has agreed in its reply note to the withdrawal of military forces by both sides to agree on lines based upon mutual agreement as the result of deliberations of the Mixed Commission.

But the Finns regard Soviet action in the past few days as an opening move in a vigorous new Soviet diplomatic offensive aimed at compelling Finland to reopen the negotiations and accept Russia's demands for a naval base on Hango Peninsula and demilitarization of the frontier.

In this new offensive the previous diplomatic decorum will be discarded and direct pressure methods adopted, combined with direct threats and, if necessary, further military provocations. The Finns are alarmed that yesterday's incident was used as a pretext for organizing mass indignation meetings throughout the Soviet Union to incite the population against Finland.

Evacuees Had Returned

Both the tone of Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff's note to the Finns and its demand for withdrawal of the Finnish defense line 20 kilometers to the north came as a severe shock here.

During the last few days thousands of evacuees had returned home, the schools had resumed full work here and in some other towns, and there was growing optimism of a peaceful settlement which is now destroyed by the fear of a new evacuation and the possibility of armed conflict.

Meanwhile, Germany does its duty as the Soviet's ally by further obstructing Finnish shipping. The German press sympathized with Russian anxiety for Leningrad's safety and upbraids the Finnish Government for failure to understand Russia's "vital interests."

Peace With Finns If Finns Yield

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Nov. 28

The Soviet radio began broadcasts in the Finnish language today, assuring the Finnish population that "there will be peace" if the Finns come to terms with Russia in their current dispute.

The Soviet newspaper Red Star published an order of the Commander of the Leningrad military district that in case of "repeated provocation" by Finnish troops, Soviet soldiers were "to answer with fire until those who have created the incident are exterminated."

While the Soviet press continued a bitter anti-Finnish campaign, no Russian newspaper printed the reply of the Finns to Soviet demands that Finnish troops be withdrawn from the Russian border.

Better-Than-Ever Air-Mail Service To Europe Coming

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A North American-European air-mail service, superior to that existing before the outbreak of hostilities, is envisaged by Pan American Airways in an announcement that European mail service is rapidly recovering from its initial disruption.

Pan American flying boats are now carrying air mail to and from Lisbon, Portugal, and the Italian air line, Ala Littoria, has established a trunk line across Spain, meeting the American service at Lisbon. Meanwhile, the French are preparing a high-speed Paris-Lisbon service, while the British expect to have a Southampton-Lisbon air service ready before long, the announcement says.

The three European air lines will operate special schedules to meet the American ships at Lisbon after the latters' 26½-hour run from New York, Pan American officials said, adding that it was expected that mail, and probably passengers, will be delivered to London, Paris, Rome, and Berlin, within 36 hours after leaving New York and to all principal European cities within 48 hours.

Pupils Buy Braille Bible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ENSLEY, Ala.—By earning pennies and saving them, the Junior Department of the First Methodist Church here accumulated $47 with which to purchase a set of 20 volumes comprising the Bible completely in Braille. This was presented recently to the Alabama Association for the Blind at Avondale, some 150 children taking part in the presentation. The children earned the money by doing odd jobs.

By Robert Beckman

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Soviet Premier Molotoff's recent hint that Finnish leaders would undoubtedly "understand the importance of consolidating friendly relations with the Soviet Union" caused a deep and unfavorable impression on the Scandinavian countries. To outsiders his speech of Oct. 31 before the Supreme Soviet may not have sounded particularly fateful, but to the four small independent Nations in northern Europe it conveyed a direct threat to their security. They knew from century-long experience that when the Russian Bear rears up and utters warnings they must be on the watch.

Just what Mr. Molotoff meant to convey has not yet been fully brought to light. He did not mention any dire consequences that would follow a refusal of the Republic of Finland to yield to the arbitrary demands placed upon her by Russia. Did he have in mind only "strategic occupation," already put into practice in the Baltic states, or mere friendly occupation of some little islands in the Gulf of Finland, or did his veiled threat imply actual armed invasion? If the hordes of the Red Army attempt to conquer Finland it would mean either the scrapping of the present Nordic neutrality bloc or the combining of the four little nations into one force, a force too small though efficient to cope with an overwhelming enemy hampered only by certain natural obstacles, such as the rivers, innumerable lakes and dense forests that abound in Finland, Norway and Sweden.

Don't Trust Russia

The Finns have a mistrust of Soviet Russia, because after the Treaty of Dorpat of 1920, which granted partial freedom to the Karelians, a people closely related to the Finns, the Soviets broke their solemn promises. The Karelians were persistently persecuted and exposed to injustices and cruelties. But on the whole, since the formation and acceptance of the Republic there was no serious threat to Finnish integrity, until the recent demands laid down by Premier Molotoff.

Neither Denmark nor Norway has as yet stood in the direct path of Russian aspirations, and, since Finland was not an integrated nation previous to 1919, Sweden remains the country which rightfully feels most concerned about Russia's new expansion policy. Sweden has actually more to lose—in men and resources—than the other three Scandinavian countries. Time and again through the ages she has had conflict with the State which she actually helped to found in the ninth century.

Asks Ultimate Goal

Just now Sweden asks, what is the ultimate goal of Soviet expansion? The conquest first of Finland and then the rich Kiruna mining district of northern Sweden? The possession of the Aland islands alone would give Russia complete control of the Baltic, and might possibly, say the Swedes, be the first step in an attack upon Sweden. From these islands Russia could strike at her vital centers. Such a move would soon give her possession of the well-known iron mines along the Arctic Circle and of the superbly electrified railroad that now hauls some of the mine products to the icefree Norwegian port of Narvik.

For some centuries Sweden regarded Russia as a danger. Previous to the 13th century, the Swedes had the upper hand. Rurik, the Varingian viking, and his decendants made Russia great. Novgorod and Kiev were strongholds of Swedish power. But the tide turned with the influx of Asiatic hordes. They obliterated almost all the good work done and finally turned on Sweden. In 1809, shortly after the abdication of Gustavus IV, Russians were actually on Swedish soil, though not for long. A century earlier, about two years after the death of Charles XII in 1718, Russian fleets were harrying the coasts of the Baltic, and an attack upon Stockholm was averted within a hair's breadth. Sweden then lost part of Finland and all of it about a hundred years later.

Made Treaty in 1856

At the close of the Crimean War in 1856 Sweden concluded a treaty with France and England, who guaranteed it against Russian attacks. Russia agreed not to fortify the Aland islands because such fortifications would threaten the Stockholm archipelago and completely bottle up the Gulf of Bothnia.

In 1911 the Swedish people were concerned by the way the Russians were arming Finland and with the widespread Russian espionage in Sweden. Most suspected were the Russian tramps roaming the countryside. The word sågfilare—saw filers—was on everybody's lips. It referred to the men who filed the saws used in the lumber industry. Longbearded, frequently speaking fluent Swedish, though with an accent, invariably supplied with proper credentials, they traversed just that northern part of Sweden of vital interest to Russia—the great iron ore mining district and the line along the border fortifications. Few were caught in overt espionage, but the evidence of their activities was unquestionable. When feeling ran at its highest and a liberal cabinet refused to indorse an appropriation for a new battleship, the necessary funds were quickly raised by public subscription. Security against the Russian menace was the slogan of the day.

Napoleon Fomented War

In Napoleonic times Boneparte himself persuaded Russia and Denmark to declare war on Sweden in 1808. He had a plan to have an auxiliary French force attack the country, and when conquered they would divide it between them. Russian armies poured into Finland, the Swedes were driven out and preparations were made to attack the Swedish mainland. Peace was concluded before this occurred, a peace which meant the permanent loss of Finland and the Aland islands to Sweden.

Before that Peter the Great of Russia never tired of scheming with other powers to deprive Sweden of her Baltic provinces. He constantly attempted to weaken the neighboring States of Poland, Turkey and Sweden and to expand Russia at their cost.

With so long a story of checkered relations in the past, it is perhaps no wonder that Sweden watches the Soviet-Finnish issue with no little uneasiness.

Finland Sings Its Thanks

Wide World

Serenade for the United States

Prof. Heikki Klemetti is shown leading members of the eight largest male choirs in Helsingfors, Finland, in a serenade of H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld, United States Minister to Finland. The outdoor concert was staged to show Finland's appreciation of the moral support it has received from the United States during the negotiations between Finland and Russia.

Finns Deny Russian Charge Of Firing Across Frontier

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Nov. 28 (AP)—The text of the Finnish note delivered to the Kremlin yesterday follows:

The Finnish Government speedily made an examination of the incident of frontier violation alleged to have taken place.

It established the discharge of cannon shots you mention in your letter did not take place on the Finnish side. The investigation showed instead that on Nov. 26, between 3:45 p. m. and 4.05 p. m., firing was going on on the U. S. S. R. side in the vicinity of Maimila (Mainila), which was the place mentioned by you.

On the Finnish site, it was possible to see the site of bursting shells on the open plain at Miamila which was situated only 800 meters (about 900 yards) from the frontier behind an open field.

From the sounds caused by the seven charges which were heard it was possible to establish that the gun or guns which were used were situated about 1½ to two kilometers (just under a mile to a mile and a quarter) southeast from the place of the bursting shells. Observations concerning the shots were written in the diary of the frontier guard when the event occurred.

Thus the question is that of an accident which perhaps happened on the Russian side in connection with exercises and which according to your information unfortunately claimed a loss of lives. Therefore, my duty is to deny your protest and to establish the fact that from the Finnish side no hostile actions toward Russia have taken place.

I wish to remark that on the Finnish side mainly only frontier guards have been stationed and not such artillery whose range would reach the other side of the frontier. Consequently although there is no concrete reason to remove these troops from the frotier line in the manner you suggested, my Government nevertheless is ready to deliberate the Russian proposal with the intention that troops be removed by both sides to a fixed distance from the frontier. I have noticed with satisfaction your intimation that the Soviet Government does not intend to exaggerate the importance of a frontier incident which they, according to your letter, at that time believed had taken place.

I am glad to have been in position to remove the misunderstanding a day after having received your letter.

In order that no obscurity whatever might remain in any circumstances, my Government suggests the Karelian Isthmus frontier agents of both countries be instructed to investigate jointly the incident in a manner regulated by the treaty of Sept. 24, 1938 concerning the frontier agents.

(Signed) Eljas Erkko,
Foreign Minister

Empire Envoys Agree on Plan For Air Center in Canada

OTTAWA, Nov. 28 (CP)—Word came yesterday from the office of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King that a basis of agreement had been worked out between the missions and committees representing the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and Canada, on the establishment of an empire air training center in Canada.

This basis of agreement is being referred to the Governments concerned for their approval.

Australia and New Zealand will send airmen with preliminary training to complete their instructions in Canada before going overseas, under the plan soon to be started.

Great Britain will also send party trained personnel and probably a large number of instructors, the former to complete their training here and the latter to aid in the instruction of fliers.

Orders are in course of preparation by the War Supply Board for 38 antisubmarine and aircraft salvage boats. Negotiations are under way for construction in Canada of large freighters.

It is not known how far the discussions have proceeded on the cargo-boat project. They were started weeks ago. Unofficial reports indicate that a number of ocean-going carriers will be turned out of Canadian shipyards.

Tenders have been received and contracts will be awarded in a few days for eight eight-powered wooden motor boats for aircraft salvage, five to operate on the Pacific Coast and three on the Atlantic. They will cost about $15,000 each.

Meanwhile, designs are being considered for eight additional motor craft for the same purpose, but about twice the size, for longer-range work and heavier salvage tasks. These will be radio equipped.

A fleet of 30 steel, steamdriven, antisubmarine craft will be constructed in Canadian shipyards at a cost of $400,000 each, 20 for the Canadian Government and 10 for the British.

These vessels are of the "whale-catcher" type now used in the British Navy. They will be under 1,000 tons and about 100 feet long. Rapid-firing guns, torpedoes and depth cargoes will be carried.

Reich Press Places War Guilt on British

BERLIN, Nov. 28 (AP)—The German press, in an article reviewing events leading up to the war, blames Great Britain for the conflict and accuses it of double-dealing in negotiations with Poland, France, and Germany.

The article, appearing in Adolf Hitler's Völkischer Beobachter, was based on Britain's Sept. 21 Blue Book of documents on the pre-war crisis — particularly an exchange of telegrams between Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax and Sir Howard William Kennard, British Ambassador to Warsaw.

Sir Howard was accused in the article of having withheld from the Polish Government a communication from his Government advising Poland to begin direct negotiations with Germany in an attempt to settle differences.

"This refusal by Kennard to hand the Poles his Government's proposals," the article said, "was either gross insubordination or based on a prearranged game."

British Statement

The 195-page Blue Book contained the following statement:

[On the 28th August, Viscount Halifax informed the Polish Government through Sir H. Kennard that in the British reply to Herr Hitler a clear distinction would be drawn between "the method of reaching agreement on German-Polish differences and the nature of the solution to be arrived at. As to the method, we, His Majesty's Government, wish to express our clear view that direct discussion on equal terms between the parties is the proper means."]

The German article listed four other allegations which, it said, proves Britain's "crushing war guilt" and her "duplicity" during the prewar crisis:

1. Lord Halifax malevolently deceived the German Government when he asserted that Warsaw had assured him the Poles were ready to negotiate.

[The Blue Book reporting on a message presented to Herr Hitler by Sir Nevile Henderson, then British Ambassador to Germany, said: "His Majesty's Government stated they had already received definite assurances from the Polish Government that they are prepared to enter into discussions . . ."]

2. Polish readiness for negotiation on moderate German proposals was lacking because the Poles believed they could rely on Britain's support.

France Kept "in Dark"

3. The French Government, which "obviously was interested in sending an authorized Polish agent to Berlin," was kept in the dark about actual happenings, and the assistance of the French Ambassador in Warsaw was not invoked until noon on Aug. 31, "when practically everything was too late."

4. Lord Halifax and his "diplomatic helpers" played a double game during the final decisive days last August, preventing direct contact between Warsaw and Berlin by "innumerable malevolent tricks and lies."

DNB, official German news agency, asserted simultaneously that "England desired this war," and said the Blue Book proved that "British diplomacy did not act as an honorable broker between Germany and Poland, but appeared as a force which through well-prepared intrigues made war unavoidable."

Britain and U. S. Found Linked By Canada in Policy

MONTREAL (CP)—Foreign policies of Great Britain and the United States might be kept on common ground through Canada's influence in the British Empire, says Lord Marley, Deputy Speaker of the British House of Lords.

Addressing the Montreal People's Forum Nov. 27, the visitor said that "Canada is the link between the United States and the British Commonwealth of Nations, and it is Canada's task to continue as such."

Canada, he said, could influence Britain in international affairs, particularly in relations with the United States.

In an address earlier to the Canadian Club, Lord Marley suggested that the United States should have a part in treaty arrangements when peace is achieved.

French Sentence Communist Deputy

PARIS (AP)—Maurice Thorez, secretary-general of the French Communist Party before it was outlawed by the Government Sept. 26, was sentenced by default Nov. 28 to six years' imprisonment as a deserter from the Army.

The military court which pronounced the sentence also ordered confiscation of his property.

Thorez, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, was accused of desertion Oct. 6 after allegedly failing to rejoin his regiment following a leave. He has been sought unsuccessfully by police since that time.

Defense Critic Renews Plea for Co-ordination

NEW YORK (AP)—Lieut.-Gen. Hugh A. Drum has softened his last summer's criticism of the nation's defense forces, but still thinks that though they be an excellent collection of military units they are sadly lacking in co-ordination.

Addressing a Sons of the Revolution gathering Nov. 25, the officer said the United States in ignoring Washington's advice had reduced the American position from the rank of best defended country to that of seventeenth.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

C	O	W	P	E	R		B	A	R	U	C	H
A	X	I	S		O		O	B	E	L	A
D	E	N		S	P	A	W	N		L	A	Y
M	N		S	H	E	L	L	E	Y		M	D
A		A	P	E		T		T	O	W		N
N	I	N	E			O			N	E	W	S
		T	A	L	K		L	A	K	E		
H	O	O	K			W			E	D	E	N
E		N	E	B		I		E	R	S		A
C	O		R	U	N	N	E	R	S		P	A
T	H	E		G	A	D	D	I		T	O	M
O	I	L	Y		P		E	M	I	N	A	
R	O	M	E	O	S		R	O	S	L	Y	N

Schools—Colleges Home Study

A Pleasant Voice, Good Speech?—As Neither Fad Nor Frill

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Where a Good Speaking Voice Is Part of the College Degree

At Its Speech Center All Stephens Freshmen Study Their Voices and Are Helped to Improve

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Columbia, Mo.

Imagine lovely Juliet lisping a tender farewell to Romeo. Ridiculous? Not at all. Juliet may not have lisped, but it is doubtful if her speech was perfect.

Miss Helen Barr, director of the Better Speech Center at Stephens College, school for women, in Columbia, Missouri, says that no one has a voice so good it can't be improved.

All of the first-year college girls are given a speech diagnosis at the beginning of each year. Last year 1,000 girls' voices were diagnosed. So far this year over 700 girls have been to the Speech Center. Ninety per cent of the 1,000 girls having their voices diagnosed last year had some articulation or voice fault. A recording is made of each girl's voice. Anything from "Four score and ten years ago . . ." to "There was a young rat named Arthur . . ." is recited into the microphone. The record can be played back immediately to the girls.

Become Their Own Critics

In this way they can listen to their own voices, and hear their mistakes themselves. Next they must critically analyze their errors. Do their voices come back to them muffled, sharp, raspi.g? Is their speech too slow, or does it come tripping off the record so rapidly that they cannot understand it? Would they enjoy knowing a girl with a voice like theirs? After listening to their voices, they soon realize that they have a long way to go before they can be a second Lily Pons or even a good "number please'er."

A record, like a lens, reflects not only voice but personality. It shows that the sh/ girl's voice is as weak as the overbearing girl's voice is loud. The girl who constantly talks in a shouting voice has found the perfect method of losing friends.

Slovenly speech indicates a careless attitude—just as a monotonous voice indicates dullness, lack of energy. Stuttering is often caused by nervousness, which in turn may be caused by the girl being unsure of herself. Her lack of confidence may be the result of an inadequate home life, fear of failure, or unattractiveness which results in unpopularity.

Getting the Girls To Help

It is often easier to correct personality difficulties through a speech approach, explained Miss Barr. It gives the girl something definite to work on that won't make her self-conscious. If the wrong approach is made, however, it places just one more burden on the girl. In personality correction it is better for the suggestions to come from the girls as much as is possible. Sometimes they can solve their own problems. One rather backward girl whose voice was so low that it did not carry well, of her own accord volunteered to be one of the hostesses in her hall on date nights. In this way she had to meet and talk to people who were strangers to her. This, of course, helped her to gain the confidence she needed to overcome her speech fault.

Of course all voice defects are not personality faults. Relaxation plays an important part in good speech. A balance must be built up between tension and relaxation. A person whose vocal cords are extremely tense will have a very poor voice. There are, however, a great many ways whereby the girls can improve over-tense speech. These must be adapted to the individual and her needs.

Nasal and S-Sounds

The majority of the girls of course have average voices. Only 4 per cent of them have any serious speech defects. Two of the commonest faults are nasality and mistakes in the "s" sound. In correcting speech errors it is essential that the girl realize what her errors are. Then she must be drilled on words containing the sounds with which she has had difficulty.

Baby talk is the result of substitution and omission of letters. A 17-year-old girl who had talked baby talk all her life, realized that she spoke inaccurately, but didn't know what to do about it. She started going to the speech clinic. At first she was very sensitive about her speech, was afraid to open her mouth wide enough to talk audibly, and would blush at the slightest correction. Now she has eliminated almost half of her errors and is able to laugh at the mistakes she makes.

Stuttering Also Corrected

Stuttering? Yes, it's represented, too. Stephens girls, unlike Demosthenes, don't attempt to correct it by holding stones in their mouths when they speak. Instead, they learn what kinds of stuttering there are, and what causes them, in order that they may be corrected. No attempt is made at the Speech Center to correct dialect. If the girl's vowels are not so much distorted that it is noticeable to the person sensitive to good speech, it is assumed her speech is acceptable to the majority of people.

Miss Barr is not attempting to train the girls to be public speakers or to have platform careers, but is trying to help them to cultivate pleasing voices with which to carry on everyday activities.

The Better Speech Center at Stephens College, Columbia, Missouri, is helping students to cultivate pleasing voices with which to carry on everyday activities. Let us step into the Center for a moment. 1—We find Joan Scharff very intent indeed upon the speech she is giving over the microphone. She knows it is being recorded! 2—Joan is now listening to her own voice as the recording is played back to her. She can't quite decide whether she likes what she hears or not. 3—Miss Helen Barr, director of the Speech Center, watches the dials on the recording machine to see the intensity with which the student speaks. 4—Miss Barr gives Evelyn Moberly a drill on oral sounds. She is saying it is "eh" as in "met."

A School Where Friendship Is the Builder

Oldest Normal School for Negroes in the South

By Kimmis Hartley Hendrick

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Montgomery, Ala.

There is a story to be told about a school and I do not know how to tell it. The word that keeps coming to me as the theme-piece, however, is "friendship." Looking back over the history of this institution, I hear that word reoccurring oftenest, like the lovely haunting melody that occurs and reoccurs in the Unfinished Symphony. That is an apter comparison, perhaps, than I had realized, for this school of which I am trying to write is, in a very certain sense, an unfinished school. Unfinished, because its destiny is bound up with the destiny of the Negro race. Unfinished, too, because in the realm of education everywhere, the song that is being sung is a song that must never be ended.

State Teachers College in Montgomery, Alabama, is the oldest normal school for Negroes in the South. Founded 60 years ago, it had its beginnings in an act of friendship that was temporarily obscured by the clamorous prejudice of those days. A Scotsman named Patterson, after the Civil War, started a school for emancipated slaves in a little town called Marion. There was also a white college there, and as things were then (but are not now!), the two could not exist together. The State Legislature befriended the little school and moved it to Montgomery. Its Scottish friend could hardly have foreseen this ultimate for his modest project, but now that it is a publicly supported school, with close to a thousand students, his family has continued its interest in the work.

Carrying On In Same Spirit

Now State Teachers College is doing its work in that same spirit of friendliness. Not only is it cultivating and appreciating the friendship of white people, but it is sharing with its own people a generous warmth of friendly concern for their welfare. By the teachers it is training, and by a system of extension work whereby its faculty members go out through the State each week end, it is sending far and near a message of understanding of the Negro's need that is gathering more and more of them within the scope of its mission. Only one who knows and loves the Southern Negro can fully appreciate the zeal and self-sacrifice which makes this school successful. Only those who know and love the white people of the South can understand why they are so encouraged by its success.

I was told that the faculty at State Teachers College work night and day. Wonderingly, then, I strolled over to its fine campus, this year enlarged by splendid buildings built with Federal aid, to see what might be transpiring on a Sunday afternoon. I found my friend the Recorder hard at work. At once he told me that the President, Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, was also in his office, and that he would be glad to see me. Fortunately for me, I arrived just at a time when Dr. Trenholm was preparing to confer with a white educator on certain racial problems. Graciously was I invited to "listen in" on the conference, thus getting a most practical proof of interracial co-operation and friendship.

A few days later I went back to see the school in action. What impressed me most was the way in which the college mothers the adjacent high school department. Young people, soon to be teachers themselves, were working side by side with the younger group of which they would presently be the leaders. Many of the high school classes were taught, too, by college instructors. And the high school, meaningfully, is called the Laboratory High School of State Teachers College. A constantly revised program of experimental teaching there aims to relate the needs of the young Negro to the opportunities of education.

In the French Classroom

Take, for instance, the first year high school course called Language Survey. Taught by the three teachers of Latin, French, and German, it is designed to present an overview of the backgrounds of European language. Against this, the student gains a deeper insight into English. And after this course, he is prepared to choose what foreign language he will study.

The day I visited this class, it was in the hands of the French teacher. One of the instructors from the college, he seemed very young to have obtained a Master's degree, but he had his from the University of Chicago. Informally, with a genuine friendliness both for his subject and his students, he commanded a respect that seemed to solve completely the discipline problem in a crowded class room. The subject, that day, was a study of the language divisions of Europe.

Friendship as Security

Friendship, I concluded, means money for this school. Although it gets its support from public funds, the social necessities of the South require that its representation at political councils be through white friends. And so it is the friendship of the white man for the Negro, and the progress of the latter given in return as recompense, which secures the position of State Teachers College. In a time when budgetary matters must concern every educator, is not this school's reliance on and practice of friendship, true friendship, an exchange medium worthy of general consideration?

petal
pet-al
petal
petal

This is a rose. This is a petal from the rose.

The petals are of many colors.

(petals)

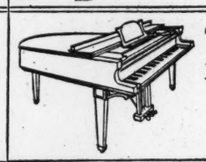
petunia
pe-tu-ni-a
petunia
petunia

This flower is a petunia.

Petunias are bright colored.

(petunias)

piano
pi-an-o
piano
piano



This is a piano.

I can play the piano.

(pianos)

pick
pick
pick

See Bob pick / gather apples.

(picks picked picking)

pickle
pick-le
pickle
pickle

This is a jar of pickles.

Some pickles are sweet and some are sour.

(pickles)

P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Dictionary for the Very Young Child

This is a page from "A Picture Dictionary for Children" by Garnette Watters and S. A. Courtis. (Grosset & Dunlap, New York. $1.25. Buck binding, $1.50.) This new dictionary is designed to serve small readers, particularly those in the first three grades. It looks as if it might get them into the dictionary habit at a very early age—and that would be all to the good! As soon as a child has learned his alphabet and can read a few rudimentary words, he should be able and ready to use this book. Once he has mastered, with the help of parent or teacher, the way to use the dictionary and discovered that in this way he can find out for himself what the strange words in his picture books and readers mean, there is no telling how many "on his own" adventures he will have in reading and vocabulary building. Definitely this is a book to be "used" not "taught."

The volume contains 4,832 words and their variants, and 1,200 illustrations. A Word to Teachers at the back suggests various ways in which the book may be used. The type is large and the book, while on the large side, not too heavy for a primary grader to handle.

Toward a World Community

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This organization of Round Tablers who pull up their chairs for a good talk once a week, is essentially a world group. Again and again the discussion picks up the subject of world friendship, and building a better world order. Perhaps, indeed, you people now in your twenties, will be the ones to bring about a practical solution of world unity. In any case, we think these discussions are all to the good, and likely to be thought-provoking. —Chairman.

* * *

New York

Dear Chairman and Round Tablers:

I must confess that I have taken more enjoyment out of your weekly meetings than I can ever hope to pay back with any contribution I may make. But the ideas and ideals expressed by all of you, are so full of interest and inspiration, that I cannot resist the temptation to offer a few of my own.

The recent articles in The Christian Science Monitor dealing with the future peace are particularly worth while. I think we can all agree that the ancient principle of "government by laws, not by men," is as sound as ever; and I believe it could and should be extended from the national to the international sphere of human relations. The League idea had faults of structure, but to that foundation we must return. The Sovereign States, as we have known them, must go; for two sovereignties will eventually conflict if (as has been the case) each one recognizes no power higher than itself.

* * *

Among the weaknesses of the old League were these:

1. It lacked the membership of several Great Powers, chiefly the United States. Further, the United States actually hindered the League when it might, with cooperation; have achieved success. I believe that we of the United States must abandon the security of isolation for the fuller security of a world community of peoples.

2. The disparity between the possessions of the various peoples was great and obvious. Colonial possessions may not be of great material advantage to those who have them, but they certainly appear so to those who have none. All non-self-governing colonies should be placed in trust with the League, and their trade should be equally available to all peoples—subject, of course, to the rights of their native populations.

It is worth while to point out here that when the thirteen American States gave up their western lands to the Federal Government, the resulting common territory aided greatly in establishing a common interest and a feeling of unity among the states.

3. The separate cultures of the various peoples, and particularly their differing languages, stood as formidable barriers to a friendly understanding between them. In the new League, some expert body should be created to select a world language. This could be one of the national languages, one of the existing artificial tongues, or an entirely new creation. The world language should be selected with great care. It should then be introduced into schools all over the world, not as an immediate substitute for the native tongue, but in addition to it. Where now various foreign languages are taught, the world language should be taught instead. Equipped with a common tongue, the peoples of the world could at last build up a common culture, a common literature, and a feeling of brotherhood never before possible.

4. In the old League, all implements of force were in the hands of the National States; none were in the hands of the League.

* * *

I believe the National States will have to give up a large part of their right to support armed forces. The League should have the right to collect taxes of some sort, and to provide and maintain a world police force. Perhaps it would be best to allow the States only land forces, reserving to the League all aerial and naval armed forces.

In this connection it would be necessary to provide the various peoples with guarantees against oppression by the League itself. Freedom of speech, press, and religion; and local self-government, should be guaranteed.

All this is radical and visionary, I grant; but our most cherished institutions were also radical and visionary at their inception. We are all in this together; and our world organization has broken down. If we are fit to survive, we must prove it by building a better world organization.

I believe that peace with justice is possible. I am confident that the unity of mankind, which has always been a truth, will one day become a fact as well.

(Mr.) H. G. W.

* * *

In the Shadow of Pike's Peak
Colorado

Dear Chairman:

For some time I have enjoyed this column, especially the opinions and thoughts expressed by those of your correspondents who are college students. Since I am myself a college freshman, I always like to know what other college people are thinking and doing. Here in our own college, many stimulating discussions have arisen from the material in the "Fireside Series." I have enjoyed these articles so much that I am gathering them into a notebook so that I always may have them.

Since I expect to major in music and art, I am particularly interested in what others may think about these things which I believe are taking an ever more real place in our lives. I can write fairly well in both German and French, and would enjoy corresponding with anyone in either of these two languages, either abroad or in our own country. Besides art and music, my favorite hobbies are skiing and writing. I hope that I may hear from some of our readers soon.

(Miss) A. R.

* * *

The Round Table always likes to hear from students in college. And we hope, Miss A. R., that you in turn will hear from students in other colleges. Speaking of corresponding in German and French, we happen to know that some of our American Round Tablers are carrying on correspondence with one another in a foreign language (Spanish) just for practice and for fun. Glad to hear you are using the Fireside Series. Who else is?

Cheerio. . . . **Chairman**

College Thesis—As Door to Job

Are You Making Most of Opening It Affords?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

All the world loves a college student. This is the conclusion most undergraduates reach when they go into the business world to do practical research in connection with classroom work. The busiest executives, impregnable to salesmen, job hunters, and the like, often give an abundance of their time to help students.

Here is a situation that offers great possibilities for those who would bridge the gap between a college education and a job. Students can and should create more opportunities for acquaintance and friendship with leaders in their chosen fields, before they actually enter the job-seeking class.

Avenues for Contacts

Research for thesis writing offers one of the best avenues for students to make practical and profitable contacts.

In an advanced course in salesmanship a young man on his own initiative wrote to a selected list of 100 executives for brief comments on: "The best selling job I ever did." He received 62 answers and found 41 actual selling experiences suitable for use in his thesis.

Upon the completion of his course, he had the thesis mimeographed and bound in an inexpensive but colorful cover. He made a personal call on those whose quotations he had used, and gave each of them an autographed copy of what he had written. Four executives voluntarily offered him immediate employment. He accepted one of the offers at a larger salary than he had expected to receive upon graduation.

Wrote to Editors

In the writing of a 5,000-word thesis for a graduate journalism course, a young woman wrote to 50 editors of community newspapers asking: "What chance has a young woman in newspaper work?"

More than 30 of the editors took time out of their busy days to answer the query, and nine of them used the question as basis for editorial comment. Most of them were greatly pleased to be consulted as authorities in their field. This girl typed copies of her thesis, had them bound, and made the rounds of the editors who had answered her to give them a copy of her work. As an interesting conclusion to her effort, she landed a job with an editor who had written a five-page letter on newsprint copy paper to the effect that "there are no jobs open for college women on newspapers"!

Cost Trivial

The cost of these research efforts was trivial compared to the results obtained. The young man who wrote the sales thesis spent less than $50, including postage, stationery, mimeographing and binding—just about the amount he had been spending each month for his college education. The girl's thesis cost her less than $20, delivered.

Courses in economics, foreign trade, law, accountancy—almost all subjects that have a business or professional slant—offer similar possibilities. College students would do well to take practical advantage of the fact that many avenues—open to them while they are still in the classroom—may suddenly close when they are transformed into job-seekers.

Here is one answer at least to the student query: "How can I use my college education to help find a job?"

Bringing Town And Gown Together

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Rockford, Ill.

A series of "town meetings," sponsored jointly by Rockford College and by various civic organizations, have been bringing record-breaking audiences to one of the campus halls this fall for the discussion of vital present-day problems. The programs consist of two or three short provocative talks by speakers presenting various phases of the specific topic up for consideration, followed by a half hour of general questioning from the audience.

First proposed to the city by President Mary Ashby Cheek of Rockford College, the plan for a "town meeting" immediately gained community support. A joint "town and gown" committee, headed by a Rockford lawyer, chooses the topics and secures the speakers, all of whom speak without remuneration. The college offers the use of an assembly hall and usually supplies one of the panel members. A moderator is named each time to take charge of the discussion period. The local radio station is now broadcasting the programs.

The editor-in-chief of the local papers, a lawyer and the college professor of government made up the panel for a discussion of the question, "What Price Neutrality?" Another meeting centered around the topic, "Shall America Propose Mediation?" with a circuit judge, a minister, and a college professor taking varying points of view.

College girls, business and working men, housewives and other typical townspeople make up the audiences which crowd Talcott hall for these forums. A sub-committee, including representatives of "town" and "gown," has recently been appointed to consider domestic issues to be discussed at the close of the present series of war topics.

Dartmouth Students Helping Farmers With Chores

While the rest of the student body has been trekking off to football games on week ends this fall, a small band of Dartmouth undergraduates has been heading out of town on a different sort of party. With lunches packed for them by wives of the faculty, these students have been spending Saturday chopping wood, mending fences, and repairing barns and buildings on run-down farms in the vicinity of the college.

This role of the good north country neighbor has not been undertaken just for the exercise, but has been instigated by the Dartmouth Social Service Commission which has rallied the students to the aid of farmers badly in need of assistance. Jobs too big for the Commission's regular afternoon muster are saved up for the week ends.

The Dartmouth Social Service Commission was formed this fall, although its conception probably grew out of the student help given to farmer neighbors of the college in last year's hurricane emergency. The local Red Cross, the hospital, and even knowing Hanover individuals call cases of labor-distressed farmers to the attention of the Commission.

Students pay no dues to the Commission but they do furnish the gas for their own transportation to the farms and pay for nails or small supplies needed on the projects. Since Dartmouth opened this fall, farm volunteers have been mustered to the rescue of four farmers, and the Commission plans to send men out three afternoons a week as long as there are projects to keep them busy.

New Address In Lima

The Instituto Cultural Peruano-norteamericano has moved to new quarters and is now located at Calle Pando 780 altos, Lima. The Library of the Instituto Cultural will welcome any donations of American educational publications.

—From News Bulletin, Institute of International Education.

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See also Saturday's Education Page for advertising of Schools

Canada Gets Early Start In Winter Sports Activity

Tour-a-bouts

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Canada's Laurentian Mountains north of Montreal to the majestic Rockies that pierce Alberta and British Columbian skies, Canada has one of the outstanding regions in the world for winter sports. Already snow has fallen in the Laurentians and the Canadian Rockies, enabling many enthusiasts to get in a few trial runs before the official season opens.

For most easterners, of course, the Montreal region is more accessible. Ski devotees who live in New York, Pennsylvania, and New Egland, as a general rule, make it a point at least once or twice a year to run the tricky slopes of the Laurentians. Every facility for this sport is at hand and may be had for the asking.

Canada, perhaps, is a bit more proud of its impressive Rockies. Here are peaks comparable to the Alps of Switzerland. And for those American skiers who have spent previous winters skiing in Switzerland the Canadian Rockies offer equal facilities. In the Banff and Lake Louise region ski cabins are now avaliable. Swift ski runs are numerous and are built especially to test the skill of the expert. Then there are slopes on which the novice may ski in safety.

The Columbia Ice Fields, opened this summer for the first time to the public, is another area that is ideal for winter sports. In fact skiing may be had here the year round, but from now until late spring it is at its best. The mountains here rear snow-capped heads 10,000 feet into the air and bear upon their sloping backs snow of untold depth. Here professionals from all over the world find skiing terrains that tax all of their experience and skill.

* * *

Employees serving tourists in various Kansas towns know too little about important historical information it was discovered in a survey made recently by the Sante Fe Trail division of the Old Trails Association. So schools have been launched for the expressed purpose of tutoring these employees in the history of Trail towns. All along this famous highway study groups have been set up to be instructed in tourist courtesy and local history. The teachers are historians or publicity men well versed in local lore.

* * *

Sun Valley, America's No. 1 skiing center, will move an entire business-day nearer to the East this winter. The Streamliner City of Denver will be thrown into service between Chicago and La Salle, near Denver, where connection with a new sleeping-car to Sun Valley is made. By means of this fast service, the trip to Sun Valley, over the Chicago & North Western—Union Pacific will be only two nights and a day.

* * *

February may seem a long way off, but folks in Brownsville, Texas, are rushing preparations for their Charro Days Fiesta which will be held Feb. 1 through Feb. 4. The Fiesta was started two years ago, and in that short time it has attracted national attention, because it has recaptured the romance and color of the old Texas-Mexican border country. Everyone, including natives and visitors, enter into the festivities by dressing in the Charro or China Poblana costume. The Charro costume is the dress of the Mexican cowboy. The China Poblana is a striking, brilliantly colored dress worn by women in certain parts of Mexico.

* * *

Eating on a train always is considered a pleasant pastime by travelers. Even in the old days, when drinking a glass of milk was as perilous as attempting to balance it on your nose in your own living room, the diner was a popular place to pass an hour or so of travel. Improved road beds, smoother starting trains, and, new types of dining cars have made eating on trains today as simple as in your own home. The Pennsylvania Railroad is adding 15 new diners to its fleet and these will be the last word in comfort and efficiency. The mechanical improvements are outstanding. Tapered rolling bearings reduce starting resistance 88 per cent. Together with other refinements, such as shock-absorbers and insulation against noise, they improve riding comfort so greatly that not the cars seem to be in motion, but the scenery.

Canadian National Railways

Quebec Winter Scene

Tramping uphill in the Laurentians of the St. Sauveur district

New Brooklyn Navy Air Base To Be Rushed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 28—Work upon a new United States navy air base, costing between $500,000 to $600,000 and designed to house at least 24 giant flying boats as part of America's neutrality patrol, will be started immediately on the shore of Jamaica Bay, adjacent to the Floyd Bennett Field in Brooklyn.

At a meeting in City Hall yesterday, Mayor La Guardia and Rear Admiral Clark H. Woodward, Commandant of the Third Naval District, announced that negotiations for the use of the city land had been going on for several months and that bids for hangar steel work for this and other projected Atlantic air bases would be opened in Washington on Dec. 6.

The air base will consist of two large hangars, lean-to work shops and offices and storage space for ammunition and fuel. An estimated 400 men will be stationed there. Part of the field, which will have an ocean frontage of 1,100 feet and a depth of 650 feet, will be built upon land to be filled in and is expected to be completed in March.

Admiral Woodward said the purpose of the base would be "to look out over this area and see that no foreign, or rather belligerent, nation comes into our waters and violates any of our rules and neutrality laws or the President's proclamation."

To which Mayor La Guardia added that "air defense is the best defense against an attack."

Recalling that the nearest important naval aerial base is now at Norfolk, naval officers at the conference said seaplanes were already on a neutrality patrol along different sectors of the Atlantic coast. They were unable to say just how large an area would be covered from the new base.

Other projected bases will be at Squantum, Mass.; Quonset Point, R. I.; Key West, Jacksonville and Banana River, Fla.; San Juan, Puerto Rico, and Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, they added. It was announced, however, whether all these bases would be used in the neutrality patrol.

Mayor La Guardia said the city-Navy deal would be placed before the Board of Estimate immediately.

Shuttle Planes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 28—United, Transcontinental and Western and American Airlines will inaugurate a daily shuttle transfer and sightseeing service between the Newark airport and the new La Guardia Field at North Beach on Saturday, when the municipal field opens for scheduled service.

A one-way trip will cost $2 and a round-trip $3.60. Tickets will be interchangable for all three lines, it was announced. The service will also carry regular passengers between the two fields at no cost, as provided in a recent authorization b ythe Civil Aeronautics Authority.

Hoover Warns U. S. To Stay Out of War

COLFAX, Calif. (AP)—Former President Herbert Hoover said Nov. 27 that liberty would perish in the United States if the Nation became involved in the European war.

Addressing a group under auspices of the California Hydraulic Mining Association, Mr. Hoover expressed belief a virtual dictatorship would automatically ensue if America entered the war, and that it could never be exchanged for free government.

He disclosed that during his visit to Europe two years ago, he attempted to find out why some 13 democracies had become totalitarian states. He said he learned that without exception it was because the people voluntarily entered such servitude as a relief from unemployment, financial chaos and general insecurity.

"Every dictator in the world was first elected by the people," Mr. Hoover declared.

"Never before in history is the need so great that the American people use their reason and refuse to be trapped by their emotions into participating in another European war."

Celery Echoes Stilled By California Strike

STOCKTON, Calif. (AP)—Filipino celery workers struck Nov. 27, tieing up this region's $2,000,000 industry at the peak of the harvest.

Workers demanded an increase of 5 cents an hour. Field workers now get 25 cents, and shed workers 27½ and 30 cents an hour.

Air Travel Economy: Time Saved Is Key

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

When executives go up, the expenses of their trips go down, according to a novel form of "Report on the Economy of Air Travel" prepared by Eastern Air Lines, Inc. Taking into consideration the value of time saved—on a salary basis—the report shows that for a trip of 200 miles or more, generally speaking, anyone whose salary figures out at more than $1.18 per hour can proceed more economically by air than by train and Pullman.

Various graphs and illustrations prove the point nicely. One illustration shows the time left out of an eight-hour business day after an executive—or anyone else, of course—makes a trip of 295 miles. If he goes by air, he will have more than five hours clear for business. By train there will be 1½ hours left out of the business day, and by automobile the drive will take considerably more than the whole day—and there will be none of the opportunity for preparatory work or reading that there is in the comfort of either train or plane.

Taking into account the Air Travel Plan, which allows business firms a discount of 15 per cent on all air travel, the report concludes—after giving several concrete examples—that "In any company where traveling expense is a sizable yearly item, a substantial amount of money can be saved through the use of air travel for any representative whose salary is $50 a week or more."

* * *

'Wings for America'

Some 1,700 visitors to the New York Museum of Science and Industry's "Wings for America" exhibition have won free training flights at the Floyd Bennett Field—getting their first idea of the "feel" of the controls of an airplane in flight. Ten flights are awarded daily as part of the civil aviation program carried on for the past five months by the Museum.

More than 50 of those winning flights became so interested that they decided to make flying their hobby. About half of these have already passed their tests and received Civil Aeronautics Authority certificates. Among them are men and women with full-time jobs of many different kinds—from hotel waiting to commercial photography.

Only about 15 per cent of all those who have taken advantage of the free flight offer are women.

The project is continuing for several more months at the Museum. It is sponsored by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

* * *

All Time High

Col. Edgar S. Gorrell, president of the Air Transport Association, has announced that October's record of 70,221,520 revenue passenger miles flown by domestic air lines set an all time high. It represented a 36.75 per cent increase over the figure for the same month last year.

The total revenue passenger miles flown for the first 10 months of 1939 was 551,690,659—a 38.85 per cent increase over the comparable 1938 figure.

* * *

Trans-Canada Busy

Trans-Canada Air Lines announced that its planes carried 15,260 passengers, 359,399 pounds of mail and 34,700 pounds of express in the first 10 months of the year.

* * *

Map for Passengers

A new map to add to the interest of passengers using Pennsylvania-Central Airlines, has just been prepared. Highways, railroads, lakes and other landmarks easily recognizable from above, are shown for the routes flown by the concern. The maps were prepared by the Rand McNally Company of Chicago, which has published airway maps since 1918.

17,568,467 Persons Cross Ontario Boundary in 1938

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—A total of 17,568,467 pedestrians and passengers in vehicles crossed the Ontario-United States boundary during 1938 via facilities provided by international bridge, tunnel and ferry companies.

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The Home Forum

Autumn Morning in Bucharest

THE WORLD IS fairly flooded with sunshine. I leave the hotel, walk to the end of the block and wait for the traffic light to change, high above the crossing. A line of taxis and private cars is also waiting, for Bucharest has vehicles which can compare with the most luxurious in any capital. And how the chauffeurs drive! Or is it the plan of the city that accentuates the effect of the speed? For, when one looks at the map, Bucharest is just an immense jig-saw puzzle. It possesses no street that could bear the name of Straight.

* * *

It is just nine o'clock, yet the world of business is in full swing. A fruit-seller is arranging his portable shop. The red Jonathan apples, the heaps of big white and blue grapes and rosy peaches and yellow pears alone make a picture an artist might do well to copy; but, when the merchant himself is a part of it, interest in the fruit is immediately transferred to the man in his long embroidered white linen blouse, tight-fitting white linen trousers and gaily decorated sheepskin jacket of the Rumanian peasant. An exotic individual he appears, as all around him pass people dressed in the latest fashions from the West.

That statement is perhaps too sweeping. Not all are in Parisian mode. There are the school children in their neat, dark blue uniforms and white berets, hurrying along in chattering groups. This is an era of organized and institutional life, which means uniforms, and so we see the resplendent apparel of different government agencies and the army uniforms, whose color betrays the effect of the Oriental influence on Rumanian life. For it must be remembered that, for many centuries, much that is now Rumania, formerly Dacia, was under Turkish domination.

Poorly dressed, laughing lads in tall black or brown sheepskin caps dash past me; and I am surprised to see so many of this type, looking like the little shepherds in the hills to the southeast, until I see that under his arm each has a great folder hung by a strap across his shoulder. These are Bucharest newsboys, adding their quota of the picturesque to city streets. Back against the houses sit lone gypsy women beside big fat baskets of carnations and zinnias and chrysanthemums and asters.

My gaze travels from people to buildings and from story to story of those buildings. Among their styles, there is infinite variety. The city planners are now intent upon making it wholly western and modern, just like the new part of any city, anywhere. But, one reflects comfortably, they have yet to go a long way before they attain their purpose. In the center of Bucharest there are hundreds of one or two-story stucco houses, some small, some palatial, the villas and the palaces that a quarter of a century ago were residences of the aristocrats. These homes stand in their gardens, often now much diminished, but still gardens. A cement drive, leading to the garage at the rear, may take all but a bit of garden in front; but flowers border that drive, and spreading trees still stand, to add greatly to the beauty of the surroundings.

* * *

There is a charm about these houses that appeals to all who love the Orient. Rumanian architects have borrowed the windows and the intricate carved half-columns, the balconies and the elaborate decoration of Turkey and Arabia. This adaptation of Oriental architecture makes Bucharest an enchanting city—the West with the spell of the East. This characteristic is indeed Rumanian, and one would say it is here to stay. I exclaim in delight until I have exhausted all my adjectives.

Some of the streets in the center of the Rumanian capital have not had the benefit of modern paving but are unevenly laid with brick-sized granite blocks that are polished and worn by long use till they look like iron. A youth with a huge hamper on his back comes toward me. Out of the tall hamper protrude the ends of loaves of bread, like canes. A market man who carries his stock from door to door trots past me, his cabbage and garlic, peppers and grapes and apples piled high in the flat baskets slung from the long pole that rests on his shoulders. Another scene, this, that reminds me of the Orient and John, my Chinese vegetable man. And here is a droshky, lest I forget that Slav influences, too, were strong in this Rumanian land; but here they have made the droshkies just a bit different from those of their neighbors, putting brilliantly dyed sheepskins under the feet of the passengers and full velveteen long coats on the drivers, and always harnessing two horses. One feels, however, that the days of the droshkies are not to be long. In an age where time is money, the motor wins.

* * *

So many wrecked buildings. Which, to one who has just come from the war zone, instantly recalls air raids and tragedy. But no—here, in happier Bucharest, the city planners are tearing down whole blocks of tall buildings still in excellent condition in order to give more breathing space, more park room, or to put up still more worthy edifices. Fortunate city and thrice blessed citizens! I think of a neighboring capital in ruins, with its surviving citizens subject to the conqueror or in exile.

I come to the Royal Palace, where scores of men and women are at work rebuilding one wing of the structure to make it correspond to the other, re-setting the fence that encloses the grounds, spreading good earth over that whole lawn to raise it a foot higher and laying on it the evenly-fitting squares of velvety green turf.

Antique shops and peasant art shops appear on every street. The former are filled with Eastern rugs and ikons, oriental silver and ivory and woods, besides the many objects of art that are purely Rumanian in origin. As for the peasant art shops, no bird of paradise was ever gayer. All the colors of the rainbow are there, vivid or toned to neutral shades and combined with gold and silver and black. I find myself stopping before more than one of these inviting windows.

* * *

This is Bucharest—the East and the West, the old and the new, the luxurious and the sordid, fine cars and poor carts, Balkan uniforms and sheepskin caps, gypsy flower women and Parisian great ladies, cobbled streets and palaces, gardens and modern apartments, tiny eating places and spreading restaurants—Bucharest, a city of contrasts and constant surprises. Long will be my wanderings through its endless turnings and devious windings, before I fathom a fraction of its secrets.

ANN CARDWELL

To an Old Valise

How many distant places you have seen!
Your faded labels read "Rangoon," "Berlin,"
"Moscow," "Fez," "Canton," and "Johannesburg."
No wonder that your narrow, outer straps
Are crumbling now and thin
To match the tarnished brasses that you wear
With such a casual, democratic air!

I, who have stayed fast in these rolling hills,
Look on your labeled sides with wondering eyes;
You seem so learned and so travel-wise,
So cosmopolitan in all your ways.
You've ridden in rickshas, sailed the Seven Seas;
Been carried through the streets of Singapore;
Waited in hotel rooms above the roar
Of London traffic. You stir up in me
Undreamed-of longings—
My heart yearns to see
Those far-off cities that your labels boast—
I would set sail for some far-distant coast;
But not until my hills are stark and bare
Save for the russet glow of one giant oak
That silences my eager wanderings
With the dull beauty that November brings.

ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG

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Flower Enjoyment

THERE SEEMS TO BE a certain randomness about the enjoyment of flowers and flower arrangements, as we know it today. The enjoyment of flowers, like the enjoyment of trees, must begin with the selection of certain noble varieties, with a sense of grading of their relative standing, and with the association of definite sentiments and surroundings with definite flowers. To begin with, there is the matter of fragrance, from the strong and obvious, like that of jasmine, to the delicate, like that of lilac, and finally to the most refined and subtle kind, like that of the Chinese orchid. The more subtle and less easily perceivable its fragrance, the more noble the flower may be regarded. Then there is the matter of color and appearance and charm, which again varies a great deal. . . . Above all, flowers are always associated with the outward surroundings and seasons of their bloom. The rose is naturally associated in our minds with a bright sunny spring day; the lotus is naturally associated with a cool summer morning on a pond; the cassia is naturally associated with the harvest moon and mid-autumn festivities; the chrysanthemum is associated with the eating of crabs in late autumn; the plum is naturally associated with snow and together with the narcissus it forms a definite part of our enjoyment of the New Year. Each seems perfect in its own surroundings, and it is the easiest of all things for lovers of flowers to make them stand in our mind for definite pictures of different seasons, as the holly stands for Christmas. — From "The Importance of Living," by LIN YUTANG. (New York: John Day.)

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"THE COMTESSE D'HAUSSONVILLE": *A Portrait by Jean Auguste Ingres*

JEAN AUGUSTE INGRES (1780-1867) might have been a musical prodigy. He studied music as a child and made a concert appearance before he was fifteen. His father's interests included painting, sculpture, and architecture; and he gave his son every cultural advantage available in Toulouse, where they settled in 1792. While the boy was in school there, a copy of Raphael's "Madonna della Sedia" impressed him deeply and sealed his desire to become a painter. The work of Raphael was to have an enduring influence upon him.

At the age of sixteen, he went to Paris where he studied with David, whose severe classicism shaped his attitude toward art, an art wholly based on line and form.

He lived in Italy for many years; and, when in Rome, found one of his chief sources of income in his charming pencil portraits, for which there was a great demand. His work was divided between vast decorative compositions of an historical or allegorical nature and his distinguished portraits. This one of the Comtesse d'Haussonville, now in the Frick Gallery, New York, is considered perhaps the finest of his portraits of women.

Mont St. Michel In The Snow

THE STORM HAD lasted five days: one of those great northerly gales of March that herald the equinox.

For five days the Abbey rocked and rang and roared. It might have had a strident whistle stuck to every bevel of its roofs. Getting a door shut was a matter of main force. . . .

Then, one night, everything quieted down. It turned cold again.

One morning, when he went to the window, André cried out at the spectacle of the Mount covered with snow. . . .

The snow had blotted out the lower town and made all its roofs merge. It was now no more than a dazzling dapple from which a milky light rose up towards the Abbey walls. Thus lit up from their base, the long buildings did not seem to bear down on the rock at all. Their severe squareness was softened. Their triangular roofs capped them with white abbots' mitres.

The church, above all, was a marvel. Its choir had blossomed into an ethereal garden full of dazzling flowers. . . . The snow, with its endless patience, had picked out everything, emphasized everything. On the steep slopes of the bell-turret it had left only a few downy flakes. But the Archangel had kept it on his wings, and in the blue air he looked like a great gull soaring. . . .

They went up a short staircase. Then Hulard opened the door into the Hall of the Knights.

"And what about this?" he asked.

André stopped on the threshold, in astonishment, as though the hall had vanished before his eyes. Once again it was one of those unexpected, those straight, those almost brutal blows that beauty dealt you here.

There had been the Mount standing out against the stars. There had been the flaming of the Merveille at dawn, as André had seen it from far out on the sands. This morning, there had been the outside of the Abbey, a garden in full bloom.

Now there was the spreading splendour of the silvery sheen that bathed and bedecked these pillars. For today the hall was lit not by its niggardly northern light, but by the trees in the Little Wood. Their tops carried the snow right up to the sills of the Moresque windows. The sheen of the snow overflowed into the four aisles of pillars. It sank into the stone. It left not one angle, not one groove, untouched with its magic. — From "Tides of Mont St. Michel," by ROGER VERCEL. (New York: Random House.)

Running Water

Down from sun-tipped Copper Mountain,
Little River, trickling, lost,
Welling forth again, and tossed
Thinly from a stone-lipped fountain,
From a shallow bowl spilled out,
In a black bog turned about,
Finds the log bridge in my meadow.
Here it lies, unruffled, cool,
Brimming in its rock-bound pool,
Held and hushed in emerald shadow,
Home of seven speckled trout.

SARA BUNDY PENCE

God's Government

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE RISE OF dictatorship has filled many people with fear for the safety of democratic institutions. The word "democracy" is derived from the Greek words *demos*, the people, and *kratein*, to rule. Its practical modern application is found in representative democracy, in which government by the people is retained and exercised through a system of representation and delegated authority.

In spiritual reality, however, power cannot be delegated, for, as the Psalmist declared (Psalms 62:11), "Power belongeth unto God." Man, the image and likeness of God, divine Principle, reflects His power. The realization and utilization of this spiritually scientific fact proves unreal evil's claims to power.

Wherein, then, does the challenge to democracy lie? Material sense testimony says that it rests with certain persons and nations. But since God is the only power, no individual or nation has power to conquer, control, impoverish, or destroy that which reflects God. We must understand that evil is neither person nor nation. It is but a manifestation of the carnal, so-called mind, which claims to oppose God, divine Mind, and to possess power over individuals and nations. The carnal mind and its claims are erroneous, illusive, and unreal. All that it asks is that we believe in its false arguments; but as men turn from divine Mind and submit to the suggestions of the carnal mind they become enslaved by apathy, fear, greed, selfishness, and intolerance. In yielding to such erroneous thinking and activity lies the threat to individual and national self-government.

Government implies an established form of political rule and administration, the purpose of which is to maintain harmonious relationships. Christian Science teaches that since God is the only power, His is the only real government. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 587) Mary Baker Eddy defines "heaven," in part, as "harmony, the reign of Spirit; government by divine Principle." God governs His creation through spiritual law, which is established by the power and might of divine Mind. Justice and mercy are attributes of Mind, and are expressed in His government. Peace, prosperity, and happiness are perpetually maintained by God's government. Under His omnipotent rule perfection is expressed throughout His kingdom—the kingdom of heaven, harmony.

How can we, through understanding these spiritual facts, help to bring our national life under the divine law and begin to enjoy the blessings of God's government? By first establishing individually true self-government under divine Principle. The ability to realize self-government is coincident with an understanding of God's government. Mrs. Eddy sets forth this fact and its practical application where she says (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, pp. 246, 247): "The Magna Charta of Christian Science means much, *multum in parvo*,—all-in-one and one-in-all. It stands for the inalienable, universal rights of men. Essentially democratic, its government is administered by the common consent of the governed, wherein and whereby man governed by his creator is self-governed."

Those who faithfully practice the teachings of Christian Science, placing reliance upon God, are demonstrating self-government, and are exerting a regenerating influence upon human governments. It is clear that mad ambition, intolerance, and tyranny are expressions of the carnal mind, phases of the mortal dream, and have no existence in spiritual reality. Therefore, we need not be dismayed by the seeming success of error or apparent delay in the manifestation of Truth. Like Elisha of old, we can say (II Kings 6:16), "They that be with us are more than they that be with them." We know that God, divine Principle, is ever present, and that all real being is the expression of Principle.

It is well to understand the importance of making a simple beginning in self-government. The examination of thought is a primary step. Envy, malice, revenge, or other errors of mortal mind, cannot find expression in our affairs unless we first entertain them in our thought. Aggression, lust, hate, and deceit should be rejected and replaced with humility, purity, love, and honesty. Unselfed brotherly love, expressed to those we meet in our daily contacts, proportionately contributes to the establishment of peace between nations. Living in obedience to divine Principle, listening to the voice of Truth, following the guidance of infinite Mind is practical, intelligent, availing prayer. It imparts spiritual enlightenment that enables us to express wisdom, and thereby uphold that which is right in individual and state affairs.

Through the effective demonstration of individual self-government will democracy be upheld. Spiritual living has been a defense against aggression in both ancient and modern experience. The children of Israel repeatedly were delivered from their enemies when they were obedient to God and turned to Him for guidance. Failures and delays occurred when they accepted the dictation of the carnal mind. Christ Jesus proved null and void the efforts of evil when he overcame death by the power of Spirit, thus demonstrating the government of God. Speaking of the United States, Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 225), "The history of our country, like all history, illustrates the might of Mind, and shows human power to be proportionate to its embodiment of right thinking."

A more wholehearted turning to the government of God is the specific need of the age. We should acknowledge, with a calm assurance of His omnipotence, our God-given ability to govern our affairs righteously under divine guidance. The Psalmist sang (Psalms 67:4), "O let the nations be glad and sing for joy: for thou shalt judge the people righteously, and govern the nations upon earth."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Le Gouvernement de Dieu

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

L'AVÈNEMENT DES DICTATURES a fait naître chez bien des personnes de grandes inquiétudes concernant la sécurité des institutions démocratiques. Le terme "démocratie" dérive de deux mots grecs: *demos*, le peuple, et *kratein*, gouverner. Son application pratique se trouve à notre époque dans le régime représentatif, où le peuple gouverne par l'intermédiaire de députés auxquels il délègue ses pouvoirs.

Toutefois, dans la réalité spirituelle, le pouvoir ne peut se déléguer; comme le déclare le Psalmiste (Psaume 62:12): "La force appartient à Dieu." Étant l'image et la ressemblance de Dieu, du divin Principe, l'homme reflète Son pouvoir. La réalisation et l'utilisation de ce fait spirituellement scientifique prouve combien sont irréelles les prétentions du mal qui revendique le pouvoir.

D'où viennent aujourd'hui les attaques contre la démocratie? D'après le témoignage des sens matériels, certaines personnes ou certaines nations en porteraient la responsabilité. Mais puisque Dieu est la seule puissance, aucun individu, aucun peuple n'a le pouvoir de conquérir, de régenter, d'appauvrir ou de détruire ce qui reflète Dieu. Il nous faut comprendre que le mal n'est point une personne ou une nation. C'est seulement une manifestation du prétendu entendement charnel qui soi-disant s'oppose à Dieu, à l'Entendement divin, et voudrait exercer un pouvoir sur les individus et les nations. L'entendement charnel est erroné, illusoire, irréel, comme le sont aussi ses prétentions. Tout ce qu'il demande, c'est que nous croyions ses faux arguments; mais si les hommes se détournent de l'Entendement divin pour se soumettre aux suggestions de l'entendement charnel, ils deviennent les esclaves de l'apathie, de la crainte, de la cupidité, de l'égoïsme et de l'intolérance. Céder à ce penser faux, à cette activité erronée, représente une menace pour l'indépendance individuelle ou nationale.

Tout gouvernement implique un système de lois et d'administration destiné à maintenir des relations harmonieuses. La Science Chrétienne enseigne que puisque Dieu est l'unique pouvoir, Son gouvernement seul est réel. Dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, à la page 587, Mary Baker Eddy donne du "ciel" une définition qui comprend ceci: "Harmonie; le règne de l'Esprit; gouvernement du Principe divin." Dieu gouverne Sa création au moyen de la loi spirituelle, établie par le pouvoir et la puissance de l'Entendement divin. La justice et la miséricorde sont parmi les attributs de l'Entendement, et s'expriment dans Son gouvernement. La paix, la prospérité, le bonheur sont maintenus à perpétuité par le gouvernement de Dieu. Sous Son autorité suprême, la perfection s'exprime dans tout Son royaume — le royaume du ciel ou de l'harmonie.

Comment pourrons-nous, grâce à l'intelligence de ces faits spirituels, rendre notre vie nationale plus conforme à la loi divine et commencer à jouir des bénédictions qu'apporte le gouvernement de Dieu? Il faut d'abord établir d'une manière individuelle le vrai gouvernement de soi-même sous l'égide du divin Principe. On parvient à se gouverner soi-même dans la mesure où l'on comprend le gouvernement de Dieu. Mrs. Eddy expose ce fait et son application pratique lorsqu'elle dit (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, pp. 246, 247): "La Grande Charte de la Science Chrétienne est d'une immense portée, *multum in parvo*, — tout-en-un et un-en-tout. Elle représente les droits de l'homme, inaliénables, universels. Essentiellement démocratique, son gouvernement repose sur le consentement général des administrés, dans lequel et par lequel l'homme que gouverne son créateur exerce l'empire sur soi-même."

Ceux qui pratiquent avec fidélité les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne et qui mettent leur confiance en Dieu démontrent l'empire sur eux-mêmes, et de ce fait ils exercent sur les gouvernements humains une influence régénératrice. Il est clair que l'ambition effrénée, l'intolérance, la tyrannie dénotent l'entendement charnel; ce sont des phases du rêve mortel, et dans la réalité spirituelle elles n'existent pas. Ne nous laissons donc point effrayer par le succès apparent de l'erreur ou les retards que semble subir la manifestation de la Vérité. Comme le prophète Élisée, nous pouvons dire (II Rois 6:16): "Ceux qui sont avec nous sont plus nombreux que ceux qui se trouvent avec eux." Nous savons que Dieu, le Principe divin, est sans cesse présent, et que l'être réel est toujours l'expression du Principe.

Un pas dont il nous faut comprendre l'importance, c'est la maîtrise sur nous-mêmes exercée déjà dans les choses les plus simples. Pour y parvenir, nous devons d'abord examiner nos pensées. L'envie, la méchanceté, la vengeance ou d'autres erreurs de l'entendement mortel ne peuvent s'exprimer dans notre carrière à moins que nous les entretenions mentalement. Il faut chasser l'agression, les convoitises, la haine, la fourberie et mettre à leur place l'humilité, la pureté, l'amour, la probité. Par l'amour fraternel sans égoïsme qui s'exprime dans les rapports de chaque jour, nous contribuons dans une certaine mesure à l'établissement de la paix entre les nations. Obéir au divin Principe, écouter la voix de la Vérité, suivre les directions de l'Entendement infini, c'est prier d'une manière intelligente, pratique, efficace. Cette manière de vivre nous assure les lumières spirituelles qui à leur tour nous permettent d'exprimer la sagesse et par conséquent de soutenir le droit dans les questions individuelles ou publiques.

L'empire sur soi-même démontré individuellement soutiendra la démocratie. Aujourd'hui comme autrefois, vivre selon l'Esprit nous défend contre les agressions. A maintes reprises, les enfants d'Israël furent délivrés de leurs ennemis par l'obéissance envers Dieu, auprès duquel ils cherchaient des directions. Mais quand ils acceptaient les ordres de l'entendement charnel, l'insuccès et les retards s'ensuivaient. Le Christ Jésus prouva que les efforts du mal sont nuls et sans effet, car il vainquit la mort par le pouvoir de l'Esprit et démontra de la sorte le gouvernement de Dieu. Parlant des États-Unis, Mrs. Eddy déclare (*Science et Santé*, p. 225): "L'histoire de notre pays, comme toute l'histoire, illustre la force de l'Entendement, et montre que le pouvoir humain est proportionnel à ce qu'il représente de pensées justes."

Ce qui est spécialement nécessaire aujourd'hui, c'est de se tourner sans réserve vers Dieu et Son gouvernement. Dans la calme certitude de Son omnipotence, nous devrions reconnaître qu'Il nous met à même de bien gouverner nos affaires, d'accord avec la loi divine. Le Psalmiste chantait (Psaume 67:5): "Les nations se réjouiront et entonneront des chants de joie; car tu jugeras les peuples avec droiture, et tu seras sur la terre le conducteur des nations."

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1939 ☆☆ R

Governor Asks Clemency For Five Prisoners

Action by Saltonstall, if approved by Council, would let men out for Thanksgiving.

Clemency for five State prisoners was recommended today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. If the Executive Council concurs the men will be released for Thanksgiving.

Commutation of the sentence of three of the men was advocated by the Governor. This procedure would make the men immediately eligible for parole, but provides means of checking their good behavior.

Those whose names were sent the Council by the Governor included:

1. James Burnett of Somerville, whom the Governor said had served 11 years of a 20 to 30-year sentence for robbery of a chain store. The Governor said the robbery had been committed at the age of 19 in order to feed a wife and baby. The Governor advised reducing the sentence to 15 to 25 years, making him eligible for parole.

2. Mitchell Shotoian of Worcester, serving a life term for second degree murder. The Governor advised that this be commuted to a 15 to 20 year sentence. He has already served 15 years, so would be available for parole. The Governor said there were extenuating circumstances which caused the presiding judge at the time to express regret that a life sentence was mandatory.

3. An unnamed prisoner serving a life term. The Governor said he withheld the man's name because the children were being raised by a relative and did not know their father was in prison.

4. Antonio Gianetti of Cliftondale, who has served 27 years of a life sentence for second degree murder. The Governor recommended a full pardon so Gianetti would be free to go to Italy where his family now resides.

5. Harry Markus of Boston, serving a one-year sentence for conspiracy, is already on parole, the Governor said, but is prevented from getting a certain job until he has a full pardon.

The Governor informed the Council that these pardons and paroles have all been approved by the various institutional heads affected, by the District Attorneys who prosecuted them, and that public hearings have been held in each case.

He said the recommendations were made in accordance with the new laws, adopted by the 1939 Legislature, tightening up on paroles and pardons.

British Carrier Off West Africa?

Members of the crew of the American West African Line steamer West Humhaw, which is discharging nearly 4,000 tons of cargo at the Army Base in South Boston, today reported that a large British airplane carrier resembling the Ark Royal was in port at Freetown, British West Africa, on Nov. 8, when the West Humhaw called there.

The Ark Royal was claimed to have been damaged, if not sunk, by the Germans some weeks ago. The crew further said that there were more than 60 freight vessels and 10 British destroyers in that port and that several of the freighters were so grouped around the airplane carrier that a sudden submarine attack would have had to sink several freighters before the carrier could be torpedoed.

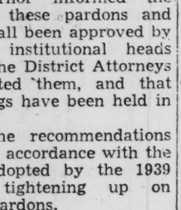
Most of the vessels at Freetown, the crew of the West Humhaw said, were waiting for convoys in groups arranged according to their speed.

This story confirms the report brought in by passengers on the steamer Challenge several days ago who said that they sighted what was apparently a large British airplane carrier near the Equator.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair, with occasional scattered cloudiness tonight and Wednesday; slight temperature change, with lowest temperature tonight in the middle 30's; moderate northerly and northwesterly winds.



Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday, little change in temperature.

New Hamoshire and Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday, somewhat colder in the south portion tonight.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh north and northwest winds, fair tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	38	35	New Orleans	44	44
Chicago	29	29	New York	39	35
Denver	27	23	Norfolk	42	41
Helena	26	24	Philadelphia	40	39
Kansas City	26	26	St. Louis	26	25
Los Angeles	56	55	San Francisco	56	56
Miami	58	49	Washington	37	36
Minneapolis	21	21			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., November 28.
B—Minimum, November 27.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 12:24 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:44 p. m.

Grooming for the Ice

Skates Blown On Before Polishing

Vera Hruba, Czech star, one of the headliners in the "Ice Vanities" at the fifth annual National Winter Sports Exposition and Ski Tournament at Boston Garden, Nov. 30-Dec. 3.

Allied Victory and Federation Of Europe Seen by Duff Cooper

On the assumption that the Allies will win the war in Europe, the peace that follows must bring a revival of some pattern of federated states and a decline of economic nationalism, declared Alfred Duff Cooper, former First Lord of the British Admiralty, in an interview today in Boston.

Here to deliver an address in Symphony Hall this evening entitled, "Saving the Democracies," Mr. Duff Cooper asserted that for European democracies to be saved, some form of union of European states, all governed by democratic methods, must be established in Europe after the war ends.

Naturally Mr. Duff Cooper expressed complete confidence that the Allies will be victorious and ready to discuss, in somewhat sketchy terms, the pattern of government in Europe that must follow.

Realization Is Strong

The failure of European nations to avert war through the League of Nations has not obliterated the idea of federated action by the governments of Europe, Mr. Duff Cooper said. On the contrary, European nations now realize more than ever that "the interest of one is the interest of all," he continued.

But a revival of a federated Europe, he said, might not mean the revival of a "world" League of Nations. Whether or not a new system of federation should have a police force, or an army to enforce its laws, Mr. Duff Cooper could not advise; he indicated he favored the idea of such a police force.

The present League could have been saved, the former First Lord of the Admiralty said, if Britain had taken a firmer stand against the invasion of Ethiopia. He pictured England for the past five years as so anxious to avoid war that aggressor nations had been encouraged, "just as a bully is encouraged to torment a small boy in school if the small boy refuses to defend himself."

Mr. Duff Cooper was asked why the Allies had failed to bomb German armament works such as Krupp when Poland was invaded, and replied: "We might have killed women and children. We don't want to be the first baby killers."

Certain of Victory

Mr. Duff Cooper was then asked to explain British strength in the air in view of the failure thus far of an effective attack by planes upon German naval bases. He admitted Britain had "lost heavily in raids on German naval bases," but asserted that the Allies are now stronger in the air than Germany due to more modern, more serviceable planes produced in the past year:

As for the new German mines that have been successful in the past 10 days, Britain has no alternative but to find a method of sweeping them from the seas as rapidly as laid, the former head of the British Navy asserted.

However, he pronounced these mines extremely expensive and offered the view that Germany will be limited in the duration that it can continue this type of warfare

As to ways and means for an Allied victory in the war, Mr Duff Cooper declared the Allies will win by sufficient victories in blockade, on the high seas, or in a military way so that the German people become convinced they are going to lose. Once the masses in Germany become convinced of this, the Hitler Government will be overthrown and the first objective for which Britain is fighting will be won, Mr. Duff Cooper declared.

Maine Governor Opposes Session

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 28 (AP)—Gov. Lewis O. Barrows (R) said late yesterday there appeared to be no need of a special session of the Maine Legislature to assure conformity of Maine's unemployment compensation laws with Federal regulations.

Mr. Barrows, in a letter to Frank E. Lowe, managing director of the Associated Industries of Maine, said that any differences between the State and Federal set-ups could be met with administrative action.

Mr. Lowe had asked for a special session to enact laws to provide "continuous conformity" with the Federal laws.

Danvers Masons Witness N. H. Lodge's Work Dec. 1

Exemplification of the Master Mason Degree, as conferred by New Hampshire ritual, with a full degree team and their full regalia, will feature a special meeting of Amity Lodge, A. F. and A. M. of Danvers, Mass., on Dec. 1.

Officers and members of Benevolent Lodge, No. 7, of Milford, N H., will be guests of Amity Lodge, and will exemplify the degree under leadership of Worshipful Eugene R. Brown, assisted by 15 fellowcrafts. Members of Fourth Estate Lodge, A. F. and A. M. (the newspaper Lodge) and the Rule and Line Club are to be guests at the ceremony.

Narrow Gauge Seeks Right to Drop Service

Plea for abandonment of service on the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad was made before the State Public Utilities Commission today by L. Cushing Goodhue, counsel for the line. At the same time Henry Wise, counsel for the road's employees, challenged the authority of the Commission to permit outright abandonment.

These developments came as part of the final presentation of pleas before the Commission in the case of the Narrow Gauge line, which it is claimed now loses some $50,000 annually because of lost traffic volume.

Making a strenuous fight to retain the jobs of his clients, Mr. Wise asserted the road had not proved to the satisfaction of its workers that it can't continue.

Mr. Goodhue replied that the road had examined every proposal advanced for keeping the road operating and had concluded none offered even remote hope. He cited the alternative of boosting rates to 15 cents, but said the proposal had been greeted with protest meetings in Winthrop.

He mentioned the suggestion that the line's ferry boats be used for harbor excursion trips, but said the present boats were not suited to this purpose and would have to be replaced at great cost. Present boats, he said, carry only sufficient water to go from slip to slip.

He also reviewed the proposal that certain stations be closed, but said such a move would only necessitate having more men on trains to sell and handle tickets.

Mr. Goodhue urged the Commission to take speedy action, declaring he felt it the road's duty to close down before public safety was endangered.

The Commission will receive briefs on the affair Saturday, and will make a decision at an unannounced date.

Mr. Wise challenged an item of $300,000 carried for depreciation and urged that the Commission refrain from too much haste in approving abandonment.

It is believed the road could be liquidated for about $400,000 at this time. Unless substantial dismissal pay was granted workers, the bulk of this sum would go to first bond holders.

Bill to End Sheriff Post Filed —Paid Constables Provided

A bill providing for abolition of the office of Sheriff in Suffolk County and for the transfer of the Sheriff's duties to the Penal Institutions Commissioner of Boston, was filed today by Representative Peter J. Graham, Democrat, of Jamaica Plain.

The bill also calls for elimination of the offices of Deputy Sheriffs and the appointment of constables to perform their duties at a salary of $2,500 a year. At present the Deputy Sheriffs are paid from the fees they collect. The proposed legislation provides for all fees to be turned over to the treasurer of the City of Boston and the elimination of the Sheriff's house in Suffolk County.

Representative Graham, after filing the bill, said, "The deplorable conditions which apparently have existed in the operation of the Sheriff's office are nauseating to the entire electorate of the County, and steps should be taken to eliminate the cause for such conditions. It is foolhardy to believe that a candidate can spend from $20,000 to $30,000 on a campaign for an office that only pays a salary of $4,000 a year."

Representative Graham estimated $250,000 could be saved by passage of his bill. The savings would come from elimination of the Sheriff's home at $3,000, and the turning over of $17,500 a year to the City in fees collected by the Deputy Sheriffs. Another $200,000 could be saved through abolition of the Charles Street jail, he said.

Investigation of the administration of the former Sheriff brought an assertion today that not even a brother of Boston's Police Commissioner, Joseph F. Timilty, escaped the alleged efforts of Mr. Dowd to obtain a "cut" from the pay envelopes of his employees.

The assertion, it is understood, was made by the Commissioner's brother himself in an interview with District Attorney William J. Foley and his assistant, Frederick T. Doyle, who are prosecuting the fugitive former Sheriff and three of his aides.

The brother, Harry I. Timilty, who is a Deputy Sheriff of Suffolk County, declared that his share of the Deputy Sheriff's pool of fees was taken by Mr. Dowd, just as that of many other Deputies was taken, according to their testimony to the District Attorney. Mr. Timilty's share of the pool, he said, was $985.

Deputy Timilty added, however, that he was not obliged to pay to obtain his position, as many other employees claim they were, but got his post through his brother, James, who is a friend of the ex-Sheriff.

Another witness before the District Attorney today, while the Grand Jury was considering other subjects than the Dowd case, was James G. Morris, Chief Jailer at Charles Street jail in Boston, who is understood to have testified that no check was made of supplies delivered at the jail.

Sheriff Frederick R. Sullivan announced today that he had appointed Raymond G. Green of 1,091 Commonwealth Avenue as "principal clerk" at Charles Street jail during the investigation following the disappearance of Mr. Dowd. The position pays $2,700 a year and was established, the Sheriff said, "pending changes in personnel."

Arthur Connery now carries the rating of principal clerk at the jail.

Hyde Park School Scholarship Fund

Students at the Hyde Park High School will have an opportunity to win the proceeds of a $30,000 scholarship fund for use in financing their college expenses, they learned at a special assembly this morning. A fund of that sum, which will yield between $800 and $1,000 each year for scholarships, has been established by Miss Florence Price of Hyde Park, a retired college teacher, it was announced.

The first scholarship will be awarded next June. To be known as the "Dr. Joseph Price and Florence Price Fund," its proceeds must be used for study "in some school of higher education in the United States."

Miss Price and her brother, Dr. Price, were born in Nova Scotia. Miss Price taught in several colleges, while her brother practiced in Cape Town, South Africa, and amassed a fortune. He left a large trust fund for his sister.

The winner will be picked on the basis of excellence in studies, character, and "home conduct." The fund will be administered by a Board of Trustees, which will include Dennis C. Haley, master of the high school; Leonard M. Patton, school principal; Benjamin Schwalb, attorney; Morris L. Brown, Hyde Park banker; and the Rev. George W. Owen.

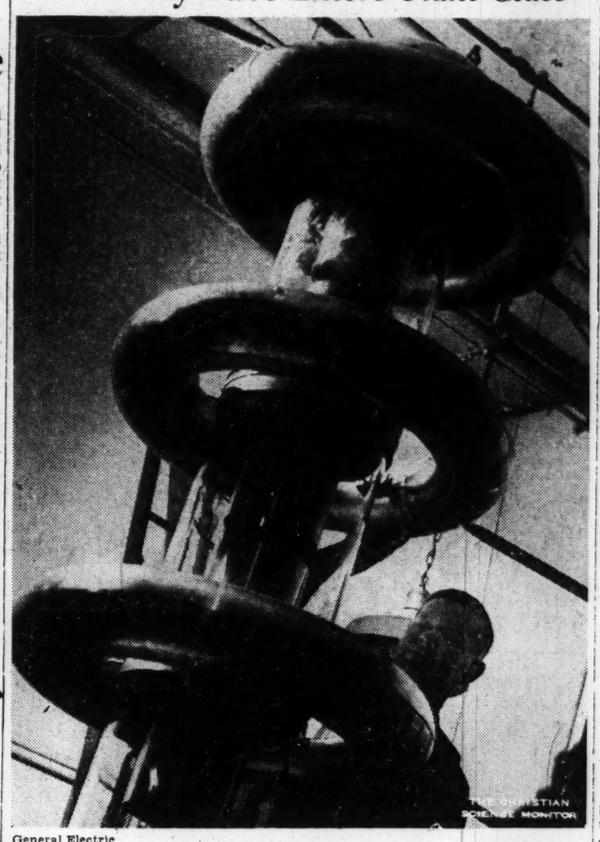
Although Miss Price never attended Hyde Park High School, she has long taken an active interest in its affairs. She stipulated that details of the scholarship were not to be made public until she had left her home at 500 Metropolitan Avenue, Hyde Park, for Georgia, her present residence.

Labor Vote Set At Hood Rubber

Hearings to determine the collective bargaining agent for 3,200 employees of the Hood Rubber Company in Watertown will begin Friday before an examiner of the National Labor Relations Board, Dr. A. Howard Myers, regional director, announced.

Units of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations have both requested certification, Mr. Myers said. The CIO group also seeks certification as the agent for 9,500 employees in plants in Los Angeles; Akron, Ohio; Cadillac, Mich.; and Oaks, Penna.; which, like the Hood company, are subsidiaries of B. F. Goodrich Company.

An X-Ray Tube Enters Giant Class



General Electric

New Implement for Federal Bureau of Standards

Designed and built by General Electric engineers, it will discharge a stream of electrons at the rate of 180,000 miles a second

Leviathan of X-Ray Tubes Underway at General E'ectric

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Nov. 28—One of the highest voltage X-ray tubes ever made, a multi-section giant 28 feet, six inches long, is under construction by General Electric engineers for the National Bureau of Standards in Washington, D. C. At the same time one of the most powerful constant voltage, direct-current generators ever made is under construction to furnish electromotive power for the tube intended to operate at 1,400,000 volts. The equipment is intended for research work in high voltages.

Provided with another multi-section tube, duplicating in many respects the present design, the generator also can be used for the production of neutrons and artificial radioactivity. It can likewise be used to extend the high voltage measurements of the Bureau to new high levels.

The tube is rated at 1,400,000 volts and 10 milliamperes and is composed of ten sections of 140,000 volts each. The tube is mounted vertically and the envelope, consisting of ten glass cylinders placed end to end, will be mechanically shielded against breakage for its entire length with a strong envelope of insulating material.

The electron beam, which will travel 24 feet from the cathode at the top of the tube to the target at the bottom, must be accurately aimed to strike the target and must be of the proper size.

The construction of the tube permits a unique method of applying energy to the electron beam after leaving the cathode. Starting at zero velocity the beam is accelerated through the first section of the tube to 140,000 electron volts velocity. As it enters the second section, it receives an additional voltage kick of 140,000 which still further increases its velocity. The process is repeated through each section of the tube so that when the electron beam finally reaches the target it has the velocity and energy which it would have, had it been given a single 1,400,000-volt kick. Its speed is about 180,000 miles a second or very nearly the velocity of light.

The tube may be operated at will at any lower voltage down to 300,000. This flexibility is important for the research work to be undertaken.

Class Quotas Dropped

As an alternative to dropping some of the 70 excess "permanent" teachers in the school system, the Boston School Committee last night decided by 4 to 1 vote to lower the quota of pupils for each permanent teacher in the first grade from 40 to 35. Chairman Henry J. Smith dissented on the ground that a "lame duck" committee should not make a major decision of policy.

The excess of teachers, which caused the School Committee to drop 30 temporary teachers on Nov. 9, was caused by a decline of 4,500 in school enrollment for this year. Mr. Smith attributed the employment of too many teachers as due to "carelessness or malice aforethought" of the school masters last June in turning in requests for more teachers than they needed.

The new quota will create employment for some temporary teachers. It means that when there are 35 pupils, a permanent teacher will be appointed; when there is an excess of 10 pupils in a class, a temporary teacher is appointed.

In grades two to six, the quota is 42 and a temporary teacher is employed when enrollment increases beyond 52.

Arthur L. Gould, Superintendent of Schools, told the Committee there are 13 classes with more than 50 pupils throughout the City, none of them first-grade classes. There are 26 first-grade classes of between 40 and 49 pupils, and seven of these have more than 45 pupils.

He also reported there are 14 classes containing pupils of two different grades. Assistant Superintendant Michael J. Downey said such classes are educationally sound if their size is kept small.

Teller's Sentence Now Restitution

In what court reporters called one of the most unusual cases on record, Judge George C. Sweeney of the Federal District Court today called back Lyman W. Harrington and suspended sentence of a year and a day placed on him last week in connection with the embezzlement of $1,100 from the First National Bank of Allston.

After having placed Mr. Harrington on probation for two years Judge Sweeney said that he wanted to give him the same chance to make restitution that the Government has always given to Post Office employees. Mr. Harrington, who is a teller at the Allston bank, was apparently under severe economic pressure at home. He has agreed to pay half of his embezzlement back the first year and half the second year.

C. D. Driscoll, Mr. Harrington's attorney, said that his client had about $231 in checks not yet cashed when he was apprehended, and that this would reduce the amount he would have to pay back to something over $800.

145-Year-Old N. H. Town Gets Electric Lighting

STARK, N. H., Nov. 28 (AP)—With appropriate ceremony, electric lighting came last night to this 145-year-old town, as power was turned on in a newly constructed 12-mile transmission line from Groveton. Close to 250 out of the town's population of 700 were at the Town Hall for the ceremony.

Avery R. Schiller, of Manchester, Vice-President of the Public Service Company of New Hampshire joined with town officials at the program.

Plane Plant In Boston To Employ 1,000

New Lockheed firm acquires Mead Morrison plant, Tobin says—To start work very soon.

Massachusetts will add airplane manufacturing to the list of its industries.

Announcements by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin this morning that the Allan H. Lockheed Aero Industries, Inc., has asquired the old Mead Morrison Plant in East Boston, is expected to afford an excellent opportunity for skilled labor in the Hub. The new plant is expected to add approximately 1,000 new jobs in the Boston area.

Allan H. Lockheed, President of the new firm, was formerly connected with the Pacific Coast firm bearing his name. Paul Bertelson is treasurer of the new company. After extensive repairs are made on the East Boston plant the company expects to begin the manufacture of planes immediately. It is presumed that the firm already has foreign aircraft orders.

The Mead Morrison plant was acquired by the city after nonpayment of $46,000 taxes and interest over a five-year period. The plant formerly manufactured heavy machinery, but it has been stripped. It consists of four buildings and approximately 457,000 square feet of land on Prescott and Orleans Streets in East Boston. The buildings are quite near tidewater, close to railroad tracks, and within 400 yards of the East Boston airport.

The new firm will be the only aircraft plant in Massachusetts. The only other airplane plants in New England, in fact, are the Chance Vought Company, in East Hartford, Conn., and the Sikorsky Airplane Company, of Bridgeport, Conn., both divisions of United Aircraft Company. A small aircraft plant was formerly established in Lowell, Mass., manufacturing light "Moth" planes under the DeHavilland patents from England.

Governor Silent On Wood Report

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall said today that he will not be able to issue any statement until next week on the report of Russell A. Wood, State Auditor, which was made public yesterday. Mr. Wood's report charged that much of the work done under the $1,235,000 appropriation for repair of hurricane damage was not emergency work necessitated by the September storm of 1938.

He also charged that in the $713,000 expenditure to the Benjamin Foster Contracting Company, of Philadelphia, the Conservation Department failed to make adequate reports on all expenses in the Foster contract.

Governor Saltonstall plans to make a thorough digest of Mr. Wood's report before making a statement. If the Governor finds that the charges are sufficient, he may ask for the resignation of Ernest J. Dean, State Commissioner of Conservation.

WBZ Cornerstone Contains Papers

Current Boston newspapers, including a copy of The Christian Science Monitor, as well as articles and mementos of contemporary New England life, were placed yesterday in the cornerstone of Westinghouse Station WBZ dedicated by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston in a radiocast at the station's studios.

Mayor Tobin sealed the cornerstone with a special trowel which will later be presented to him officially as a memento of the occasion. The cornerstone will then be moved to Hull, Mass., where it will be placed in the building being erected to house WBZ's new 50,000-watt transmitter.

Dirring Caught In Orlando, Fla.

Boston police received word this morning of the capture in Orlando, Fla., of John Dirring, who escaped from temporary detention quarters in Young's Hotel last September, following his arrest on charges of armed robbery and assault.

Dirring had been arrested by Boston police and charged with armed robbery and assault on Mrs. Elsie Jackson, Real Estate Manager of Charlesbank Homes, Inc., on Sept. 11.

A letter written to a friend in Boston proved Dirring's undoing. Information as to his location was turned over to Supt. Edward W. Fallon, who in turn had it relayed to the Chief of Police in Orlando.

Downey Urges Parents To Encourage Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Mass., Nov. 28—Walter F. Downey, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, exhorted parents to encourage children to develop superior abilities in an addrss here before the Rotary Club. "Indifferent effort is like a bank on the verge of closing," the Commissioner said, "excellence is the need of the day."

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Copley—
"Goodbye Again," by Alan Scott and George Haight. With Erford Gage, Vola Blakeley and Casey Walters. 8:30.

Plymouth—
"Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland. With Charles Timblin as Jeeter. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Three After Three," musical comedy. Simone Simon, Mitzi Green, Mary Brian, and Stepin Fetchit. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Thunder Afloat," with Wallace Beery, Chester Morris and Virginia Grey. 3:30, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Inside Information." 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner—
"They Shall Have Music," featuring Jascha Heifetz. 3:25, 6:35, 9:45. Also "Charlie Chan at Treasure Island," with Sidney Toler and Cesar Romero. 2, 5:05, 8 15.

Exeter—
"They Shall Have Music," with Jascha Heifetz. 2:50, 6, 9:10. Also "Stronger Than Desire," featuring Walter Pidgeon and Virginia Bruce. 1:30, 4:40, 7:50.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Drums Along the Mohawk," with Claudette Colbert and Henry Fonda. Fenway: 1, 4, 7, 10:05. Paramount: 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:15, 9:25. Also "Too Busy to Work," featuring the Jones Family. Fenway: 2:50, 5:50, 8:55. Paramount: 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Radio—Page 12

Fine Arts—
"The End of the Day," 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:30, 9:35. Also "Ski Chase," 1, 3, 5, 7:10, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Alleghany Uprising," with Claire Trevor and John Wayne. 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4:10, 7:05, 10. "Little Accident," with Baby Sandy and Hugh Herbert. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 5:45, 8:40.

Metropolitan—
"We Are Not Alone," starring Paul Muni. 11:20, 2:45, 6:05, 9:35. Also "The Honeymoon's Over," with Stuart Erwin and Marjorie Weaver, 10 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

Normandie—
"Stanley and Livingstone," starring Spencer Tracy. Also "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes."

Repertory—
"Stronger Than Desire," with Virginia Bruce and Walter Pidgeon. Also "Captain Fury," with Brian Aherne and Victor McLaglen. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Full Confession," with Victor McLaglen and Sally Eilers. 9:30, 11:55 a. m., 2:35, 5, 7:40, 10:15. Also "The Day the Bookies Wept," with Joe Penner and Betty Grable. 10:40 a. m., 1:15, 3:45, 6:20, 9.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Roaring Twenties," with James Cagney, Priscilla Lane and Humphrey Bogart. Scollay: 11:10 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:50. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 2:35, 6:20, 10. Also "They Shall Have Music," starring Jascha Heifetz. Scollay: 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:05. Modern: 9:05 a. m., 2:45, 4:30, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"Radio's Information Please," "Building Boys," "Catching Whoppers," "Musical Billy Gilbert," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State and Orpheum:
"Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," featuring James Stewart and Jean Arthur. Orpheum: 10:55 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:40. State: 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:45. Also "Five Little Peppers." Orpheum: 9:50 a. m., 1:25, 5, 8:35. State: 1:50, 5:15, 8:40.

Trans-Lux—
"The Old Maid," starring Bette Davis and Miriam Hopkins. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:35, 9:45. Also "Charlie Chan at Treasure Island." 11, 2, 5:10, 8:15.

Tremont—
"Four's a Crowd," with Errol Flynn. Also "Goodbye, Mr. Chips," starring Robert Donat and Greer Garson. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"Dust Be My Destiny," with John Garfield and Priscilla Lane. 1:25, 4:55, 8:20. Also "Hollywood Cavalcade," featuring Don Ameche and Alice Faye, 3, 6:25, 9:55.

University—
Joel McCrea and Andrea Leeds in "They Shall Have Music." 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. Also Sidney Toler in "Charlie Chan at Treasure Island." 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. Tomorrow: Errol Flynn in "The Adventures of Robin Hood." Also "Spring Madness," with Lew Ayres and Burgess Meredith.

Music

Longwood Towers—
Concert by the Harvard University Orchestra. Malcolm H. Holmes, director. 8:30.

Germanic Museum, Renaissance Room—
Sixty-seventh Faculty Concert. Rulon Robison, tenor and Erwin Bodky, harpsichord, assisted by String Orchestra. 8:15.

Opera

Boston Opera House—
"Faust" presented by the San Carlo Opera Company. Leola Turner, Charlotte Bruno, Myra Manning, Sydney Rayner, Mostyn Thomas, and Harold Kravitt. (Incidental dances by the San Carlo Ballet). 8:20.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Modern French Painting by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Smith College Puts Spotlight On 1940 Issues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Nov. 28—Smith College's concern in issues of the 1940 Presidential campaign, and in United States domestic affairs in general, is reflected in the organization of a political forum and the first political club to function between campaigns ever formed at the college.

Opportunities for discussion through the Republican Club and the political forum are expected to crystallize campus opinion on a number of controversial problems. Significance of this activity may be surmised in the estimated 500 among Smith College undergraduates who will be first voters next fall.

The Republican Club, which probably will be followed by clubs for adherents of the Democratic and Socialist points of view, aims to help members form constructive political views based upon accurate information regarding both sides of dominant issues.

Facts about the Republican Party and its position regarding controversial issues will be provided through Miss Eileen O'Daniel, Smith '32, Secretary to John D. M. Hamilton, Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

The political forum, which will be devoted to the nonpartisan presentation of problems of broad national interest, had its origin in the feeling of many faculty members that United States domestic problems had suffered neglect owing to recent and current preoccupation with foreign affairs. Subjects under discussion will capitalize on resources offered in various departments at the College and a conscious attempt to cut across departmental lines will be in keeping with the latest trend at the College.

Members of the faculty who have played a part in the forum include Mrs. Dorothy W. Douglas, Associate Professor of Economics Neal B. DeNood, Assistant Professor of Sociology, and Wolfgang H Kraus, Assistant Professor of Government.

Formation of both the Republican Club and the forum are considered as the expression of an increasing interest in home affairs.

'Y' Dinner Marks 50 Years' Service

Well over 50,000 professional and businessmen give volunteer service to the Y. M. C. A. in the 29 countries where it operates, Harper Sibley, member of the International Committee of the "Y," told those at the fiftieth anniversary dinner commemorating a half century of world service, at the Hotel Vendome last night.

The dinner, held jointly by the Boston and Newton branches of the Y. M. C. A., was attended by Governor Saltonstall, Dr. James L. McConnaughty, Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut and President of Wesleyan, and 250 others.

Dr. McConnaughty, who also spoke, is the son of David McConnaugty, who was sent to India as one of the first two men who established the foreign service of the "Y." John G. Swift, the other, was sent to Japan.

Paul F. Clark, member of the board of the Boston Y. M. C. A. was toastmaster.

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A Lad's a Lad for a' That an' a' That

By a Staff Photographer

Far From the Madding Crowd

Youngsters at Whittier Street Nursery School in Roxbury have great time in protected play yard safe from dangers of the street

British Editor Makes Plea To People of U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Declaring that "many of us think the United States ought to be fighting by our side for our common civilization," S. Reece, editor of the Manchester, England, City News, Ltd., has written an extensive letter to Mayor Damase Caron of Manchester, N. H., in an effort to clarify "the situation between our two nations."

"Deep in a war to secure the right of men and nations to live in peace and decency and freedom, to earn their bread and bring up their families as men should, we cannot understand your attitude at all," he wrote. "We know, perhaps better than you, that war is beastly and horrible and ruinous and we all loathe and fear it. But we have gone to war at a shocking cost to ourselves, because we can see no other way.

"We listen to your radio, read your newspapers and our own; we find that many of your leaders seriously think that this is 'just another European squabble,' that it is a war for territories and power, that 75 per cent of you are determined to keep America out of it (as, of course, you are perfectly entitled to be).

"We read attacks on our Premier, Mr. Chamberlain; we watch with astonishment the great efforts which are having to be made to get the Neutrality Bill very slightly amended. We are, as I say, perturbed, puzzled, and hurt. To us the fact seems crystal-clear and unarguable that Britain has at last taken up arms after submitting to provocation which no nation in modern history has endured, for the one and sole aim of preserving civilization as Britain and America know it.

"Your own President has in historic words admitted these very things, and before the massacre of Poland, he appealed to Germany for the peace conference which, after the massacre of Poland, Hitler is now demanding (in our view while he gets ready for the next grab)."

The English editor requests the Mayor of Manchester, N. H., to have these views printed in his local newspaper and to invite replies from readers to "The Editor, Manchester City News, Manchester, 4, England." The English editor replies that he will print these letters in his newspaper and invite his readers in turn to reply to the Manchester, N. H., newspaper, The Union-Leader.

WPA Pay Day Advanced

Pay day was put ahead several days for local WPA workers so that they will receive their Christmas and New Year checks in ample time, by an order made public by Massachusetts WPA Administrator Denis W. Delaney.

Children Like Nursery Schools

Sheltered from the busy traffic of city streets, approximately 30 boys and girls, too young for school and too old for pens, romp each day on chute-the-chutes in the protected yard of the Whittier Street Nursery School, Roxbury, or play with toys in a sunny penthouse upstairs.

The Nursery School is one of seven in Greater Boston under the direction of Miss Susan Ginn, each open to children, irrespective of race, color, or creed, and regardless of whether the mother is at work during the day or not. The others are at Savin Street, Roxbury; at South Boston, East Boston, Charlestown, the North End, and the West End.

Teachers at the Nursery School seek to impart a sense of co-operation and co-ordination among the boys and girls who are in their care from 9 in the morning until 3:30 in the afternoon, according to Miss Betty Finn, Manager of the Whittier Street unit. "They are learning how to get along with others," she said.

In addition to the playroom, there is an attractive rest room with tiny cots, as well fitted to the size of the little guests as the Little Bear's bed in the fairy tale There is also a kitchen, where luncheon is prepared for the children daily.

Robinson's Action Awaited

Police investigation of the murder of Edward J. O'Hare, tri-state racing promoter, disclosed further evidences of the connections between racing and gangsterism today, but no new steps were announced by Massachusetts officials to terminate the alliance in this State.

Attachés of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall indicated that he was still awaiting word from Robert Robinson as to whether he intended to resign as a member of the Boston Finance Commission or as counsel for J. Walter Quinn, associated with Edmund L. Dolan, jailed former treasurer of the City of Boston. Mr. Quinn shared a safe deposit box in Chicago with O'Hare.

Mr. Robinson had notified the Governor on Friday that he would give up one post or the other, this action coming on the heels of a statement by Governor Saltonstall that he was "looking into" the question of whether Mr. Robinson should remain on the Commission in view of the attorney's efforts to obtain for Mr. Quinn $25,000 found in the Quinn-O'Hare strong box, which the City of Boston also claims.

So far, the Governor has been the only public official to speak out in Massachusetts against the links between crime and racing which the O'Hare assassination has brought to light, but officials of anti-gambling organizations in both Boston and Chicago have cited the case as indicative of the antisocial nature of legalized race-betting.

In St. Louis, Mo., Chicago police learned from Miss Patricia O'Hare, daughter of the race-track operator, that he always carried a gun. From Henry Beckman, O'Hare's former chauffeur and bodyguard, they learned that Beckman had been so suspicious of a car parked outside O'Hare's Chicago track on the day he was slain that he jotted down the license number and gave it to Johnny Patton, secretary of the track and, like O'Hare, a former associate of Al Capone. But this clue was of no use to police.

Two More Guilty In Lottery Case

Two more men involved in the $20,000,000 Nation-wide Twentieth Century gold bond lottery case, today pleaded guilty to three indictments before Judge George C. Sweeney in Federal District Court. They were Russell C. "Duke" Emmerich of Casey, Ill., former University of Chicago football star, and Charles L. Whiteley, of Youngstown, Ohio. Both were held in $1,000 bail.

By these pleas the Government today secured a total of 45 out of 48 defendants arraigned in the case who have pleaded guilty. There were 72 defendants named, including three women. Mr. Emmerich was manager of the Twentieth Century Sales Company, distributors of the Gold Bond lottery certificates. Mr. Whitely, according to the indictment, was a distributor in Ohio.

Examiner Ends WAAB Hearing

The hearing on the petition of the Mayflower Broadcasting Corporation to take over the frequency and facilities now held by Station WAAB, under John Shephard, 3d, was concluded today by George B. Porter, examiner for the Federal Communications Commission. The decision will be announced in Washington subsequently.

This afternoon a short hearing was held on an application of WAAB for a renewal of its license and was also expected to be taken under advisement for subsequent approval in Washington. The Mayflower Broadcasting Corporation sought to take over WAAB's privileges on grounds the station had been operated against the public interest in political radiocasts.

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FOSS' PURE Mellowed VANILLA
AGED IN WOOD

Security Act Changes And Their Effect

Everyone who has a Social Security account card will be affected sooner or later by the new amendments to the Social Security Act which become effective Jan. 1, 1940. This is one of a series of articles explaining important points of the new provisions.

Monthly old-age and survivors benefits first become payable in 1940, instead of 1942. The greatest importance of these benefits will be to:

1. The wage earner in business or industry who is now nearing or past 65.
2. Close relatives of the wage earner who passes on after 1939.

The different kinds of payments which can be made, beginning next year, are:

Retirement income monthly, for insured wage earner after age 65.

Separate payment for wife, monthly, of such wage earner after she is 65.

Separate monthly payment for dependent unmarried child of such wage earner under 18.

Benefit monthly for insured wage earner's widow after 65.

Monthly benefit for insured wage earner's widow while there are dependent children under 18.

Benefit every month for dependent child, unmarried and under 18, of deceased wage earner.

Monthly benefit for dependent parents, after 65, of wage earner leaving no widow or children.

Lump-sum if wage earner leaves no survivors entitled to monthly benefits.

Farmers Warned Against Expanding

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Nov. 28 (AP)—Allen W. Manchester, Regional Director of Conservation attached to the United States Department of Agriculture, says that "agriculture cannot expect beneficial results from the European war for at least a year and possibly longer."

"European countries are not buying food here," the speaker told a dinner meeting opening a two-day conference under auspices of the Connecticut Agricultural Conservation Program, "because they appear to be all set for at least a year."

In this connection, he advised farmers not to expand production because they would only glut their own markets and increase the present problem of overexpansion.

1779 Soldiers' Pay High —In Continental Funds

Soldiering was a profitable business in the latter days of the Revolutionary War, judging by early records of the Town of Westminster, in Worcester County.

The WPA Historical Records Survey says that back in 1779 the Town voted to pay £50 a month (about $250) to each of the 11 men recruited from that community for service in the Army.

The pay, however, was in Continental currency!

On High Bench

Judge Felix Forte

Special Justice of the Somerville District Court who was nominated today as an Associate Justice of the State Superior Court.

Forte Named As Justice Of Superior Court

(Continued from Page 1)

aminers, was able to take the examination the same day he filed his application.

One year after his graduation, Judge Forte was associate counsel for the Boston Legal Aid Society. A year later he was attorney for the State Bureau of Immigration.

In 1930, the then Governor, Frank G. Allen, appointed him to be Special Justice of the Somerville Court. Governor Saltonstall named him to the Special Commission Investigating Pardons and Paroles.

Conducts Review Course

In addition to his duties at Boston University, Judge Forte, each June, conducts a review course at Harvard to prepare students for the Massachusetts Bar examinations. Since 1924 he has conducted an evening course for the same purpose, and since 1937 he has been teaching the law of negotiable instruments at Northeastern Law School. He has been admitted to practice before the Federal Court and the U. S. Supreme Court. Recently he was re-elected national Vice-President of the Sons of Italy in America.

The Forte nomination was accompanied by six others submitted by the Governor. Representative Philip Sherman of Somerville was named to succeed Judge Forte in the Somerville Court. James A. Boyle of Tisbury was named to succeed Henry L. Murphy, who has resigned as Special Justice of Dukes County District Court.

F. Anthony Hamlon of Adams was named to succeed John N. Alberti, who has resigned as Special Justice of the 4th District Court of Berkshire County.

Vermont's Politics Liven a Bit As New '40 Candidates Appear

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 28—Vermont's political pot, which hasn't been warm enough even to simmer over the banked fires of a political off-year, heated slightly during the week when speculation arose over the injection of new names into the promised 1940 contest for Speaker of the State House of Representatives.

Frank H. Corry, Senator from Washington County, is expected to seek a seat in the House from Montpelier, and has indicated he will be a candidate for the Speakership. The names of Asa S. Bloomer of West Rutland and Donald Norton of Vergennes, Representatives from their respective towns in the last Legislature, have already been moved up in the Speakership picture. All are Republicans.

Shepard's Candidacy

Former Speaker of the House Oscar L. Shepard of Hardwick is variously represented as being a candidate for the Lieutenant Governorship and for Attorney General. As the "politically strongest" candidate for office in the northern part of the State, he is also mentioned as a remote possibility to contest the Governorship with Lieut. Gov. William H. Wills of Bennington, although most political observers agree Mr. Wills is certain of nomination and election.

Mr. Shepard also is known to have an eye on the Chief Executive's chair and so most observers eliminate him from among the possibilities for Attorney General because that post is recognized as a dead-end street so far as further political honors are concerned.

Senator William R. McFeeters of St. Albans is gathering some support as a potential candidate for the Attorney Generalship, but it is also a rather sure thing that Harold Albion Bailey, Burlington attorney, who has twice sought without success the post of State's chief prosecutor, will again attempt to succeed Attorney General Lawrence C. Jones, when and if he retires next year to private law practice.

Senator Proctor Active

For the Lieutenant Governorship also, the name of Senator Mortimer Proctor, of Proctor, is heard frequently. His service in both houses of the General Assembly is recognized as outstanding, and were he a northern Vermonter, might be expected to contest the Governorship with Lieutenant Governor Wills. Senator Leon Gay, of Cavendish, is also in the forefront of Lieutenant Governorship possibilities, although if Mr. Proctor seeks the post, a solution might be for him to seek re-election as Senator from his County and be a candidate for President pro-tem of the Senate. Mr. Proctor and Mr. Gay are both from the same corner of the State, and if both should run for second in command, it is considered a foregone conclusion that Mr. Shepard will seek to herd a solid northern Vermont vote against a split southern one, with chances good that he would win.

As for Gov. George D. Aiken, he asserts he is thinking no further ahead than his present job, which has more than a year yet to run.

On the Democratic side of the political fence there is absolute quiet, with little expectation that the forces opposed to Vermont Republicanism will be any more potent that they have been for the past 80 years.

Long Teaching Record

For the first time in 44 years the pupils in the lower grades of the Bristol schools are being taught by someone other than Miss Amy Sumner. A life-long resident of Bristol, Miss Sumner taught for four decades the first and second grades of the same school from which she herself was graduated in 1887.

Estimating her average class at 30 pupils, Miss Sumner figures she has taught approximately 2,000 Bristol children, many of them the sons and daughters and grandchildren of former pupils there. "I am sure," she says, "that the children have helped me more than I ever helped them."

Vermont will observe Thanksgiving Day on the last Thursday of the month, as it has traditionally done for many generations.

So far as the President's Thanksgiving Day, last Thursday, was concerned in Vermont, at least, it was as if President Roosevelt's proclamation never had been made. Business places, stores and State offices were open as usual, and merchants said it was "just another day."

This week, however, the stores have taken on their annual holiday appearance, newspaper advertisements carry the prices of turkeys, fowl, chickens, and other "fixin's" for the bountiful Thanksgiving Day "spread."

Houlton Airport Extension Studied

HOULTON, Maine, Nov. 28 (AP)—Enlargement of Houlton Airport for use in transferring to Canada airplanes sold to belligerents would be contingent, a Federal official indicated, upon construction of a connecting port on the Canadian side of the international boundary.

E. Fletcher Ingalls, Associate Engineer of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, surveyed the Houlton port, the east-west runway of which already extends to within 1,000 feet of the border at Woodstock, New Brunswick. He also discussed with a Houlton group their proposal for a $100,000 expansion project, and talked with a Woodstock delegation.

Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) recently said at least three manufacturers would use the port for trans-shipment of planes bound to belligerent purchasers if runways could be lengthened. The Neutrality Act forbids flying such ships across the line, but they may be rolled across, providing title has passed from American hands.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Dramatic sketch	Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Midstream"; sketch	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30 Drama; music	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Ryan's talk	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Forecasts; news	"Football Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Jay Wesley	"Dinner Dance"	"Musical Rendezvous"	"News Reporter"	Sport reports
6:45 "Today in Europe"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports reports	"Silent People"
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Al Booris's Orchestra
7:15 Jimmy Fidler	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Elliott Roosevelt	"Five Star News"
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Name Three"; Fred	Dramatized news	"Curtain Calls"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 "Second Husband"	Cole's Quiz"	"Dance Time"	Government talk	"A Song Is Born"
8:00 "Big Town"; with	"The Aldrich Family,"	Johnny Green's Orch.;	Tito Schipa, tenor; An-	"A Song Is Born"
8:15 Edw. G. Robinson	with Ezra Stone	dramatic sketch	tonio's Orchestra	Jean Harper, songs
8:30 "Tuesday Night	"Information, Please";	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	Morton Gould's Orches-	"Down Memory Lane"
8:45 Party"; war news	questions and answers	Heidt's Orchestra	tra; soloist	WMEX Camera Club
9:00 "We, the People"	"Little Ol' Hollywood";	Frank Crumit; Julia	Raymond Gram Swing	Variety Hour, Jan An-
9:15 "We, the People"	variety program	Sanderson; quiz	Glenn Miller's Orch.	tonio, director
9:30 Bob Crosby and his	"Meet Mr. Weeks"; with	"Fibber McGee and	News Service	Variety Hour, Jan An-
9:45 orchestra; soloists	guest speaker	Molly"; music	Third period, Bruins-	tonio, director
10:00 Sammy Kaye's Or.	"Gene and Glenn"	Bob Hope; Judy Gar-	Toronto hockey game,	News Service
10:15 Sammy Kaye's Or.	"Stardust"; talk	land; orchestra	Frank Ryan	Dance Parade
10:30 Sports; news	Jimmie Lunceford and	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Les Concerts Symphon-	Dance Orchestra
10:45 Music; weather	his orchestra	house"; drama; music	iques de Montreal	Dance Orchestra
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	Anson Weeks's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15 "Masterworks on	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Anson Weeks's Orch.	Al Booris' Orchestra
11:30 the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Blue Barron's Orch.	Clyde Lucas's Orchestra	Dance music
11:45 P. Whiteman's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Blue Barron's Orch.	Clyde Lucas's Orchestra	News Service

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00 Today in Europe	"Breakfast in Bedlam";	News Service	Bailey Axton, songs	"Five Star Salute"
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	music; comedy	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Five Star Salute"
8:30 Musical program	'Breakfast in Bedlam';	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Al Rawley and His Wild
8:45 Greenfield Choir	music; comedy	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Azaleas
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	Walter Kidder, songs	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Piano Lessons"
9:15 American School of	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 the Air	"Harvey and Dell"	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Concert Miniatures"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 "Kitty Kelly"; sk.	Thunder Over Paradise	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Right to Happiness"	"John's Other Wife"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Midstream"; sketch	"The Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Lanny Ross, songs	Mildred Carlson, talk	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews	Angus Ross, songs
11:15 "Brenda Curtis"	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life"; drama	"Buckeye Four"; songs	Concert pianist
11:30 'Big Sister'; sketch	Jack Berch's Boys	"Against the Storm"	Musical calisthenics	"Lost and Found"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Dr. William L. Stidger	"The Guiding Light"	"Homemakers' Forum"	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; talk; "Checker-	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	board Time"; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	Italian music program	Sport comment
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	"George and Dixie"	"The Happy Gang"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "This Day Is Ours"	News; weather	Marjorie Mills, house-	Ohio School of the Air	Organ recital
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Concert Hall"	hold talk	"Cafe Continental"	Jack Turgeon Presents
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Music for the Young"	"Betty and Bob"	Sport comment	"Presenting Ramona"
2:15 Dramatic sketch	"Your Neighbor"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Hawaiian Villagers"	String Quartet
2:30 "Your Family"	"Favorite Waltzes";	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	"Scrapbook Stories"	Evelyn Cornett, soprano
2:45 "My Son and I"	vocalist; orchestra	Hymns of All Churches	Jack McLean's Orch.	News Service
3:00 "Joyce Gordon"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Interviews	Sport reports
3:15 "Society Girl"	"We Women"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Happy Harry Lawrence	"Hollywood Hi Jinks"
3:30 News Service	"Melody Time"	Pepper Young's Family	Dick Harding, organist	"Hollywood Hi Jinks"
3:45 N. E. Press Women	News; weather	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Gayle Gaylord"	Organ Concert
4:00 Eddie Lee	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Network speaker	Sport reports
4:15 "Personalities"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Mischa Borr Ensemble	Sport reports
4:30 Charles Hector's	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Wayne West, songs	"Consolairs"
4:45 Matinee Promen'de	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	Rhythm in Rhyme Time	Musicale
5:00 Dramatic sketch	Reggie Childs' Orch.	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	"Gene and Glenn";	"Midstream"; sketch	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30 Drama; music	songs and patter	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Ryan, comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Music; news	"Football Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports comment	Serenaders	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
6:45 Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Ruth Williams, songs
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Al Booris' Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"; sk.	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	News Service
7:30 Burns and Allen;	The Revelers	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 comedy; music	Bob Evans, sports	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	"The Four Toppers"
8:00 Al Pearce and His	"Breezing Along";	Jim Ameche; Gail Page	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Housing talk
8:15 Gang	Johnny Green's Orch.	in 'Hideout in Heaven'	Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Prairie Pals"
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Quicksilver"; quiz pro-	Red Skelton; Edna Still-	Sonny Burke's Orch.	Symphony Orchestra
8:45 Orch.; war news	gram	well; chorus; orchestra	Sonny Burke's Orch.	Dave Ballantine, songs
9:00 Theater: Maurice	Thanksgiving Party:	The New Fred Allen	Recorded speaker	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Evans; Sylvia	Turkey Quiz; dramatic	Show; Merry Macs; Al-	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	cal Album"
9:30 Field in "Berke-	sketches; comedy;	len Art Players; Doc.	"Music by Faith"; vo-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 ley Square"; or.	George Harris' Orch.	Rockwell; orchestra	calists; orchestra	cal Album"
10:00 "Dr. Christian";	New England Talks It	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 dramatization	Over; forum	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 Sports; news	New England Talks It	Kay Kyser's College of	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Dixieland Band
10:45 Music; weather	Over; forum	Musical Knowledge	"Romance in Rhythm"	Bert Hirsch's Orch.
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15 "Master Works on	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Les Brown's Orchestra	Al Booris' Orchestra
11:30 the Air"	"Music You Want"	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Teddy Wilson's Orch.	"Men About Town"
11:45 B. Goodman's Or.	"Music You Want"	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra	News Service

Blue Hill, Maine, Asks Nevin Honor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEXTER, Maine—Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, has asked Postmaster General James A. Farley to hold a first-day sale of the proposed new Ethelbert Nevin stamp in Blue Hill, Maine, next summer.

"I am advised," Mr. Brewster wired Mr. Farley, "that the new ten-cent Ethelbert Nevin Famous American stamp will be issued next summer with first day sale at Pittsburgh, his birthplace. Very much hope arrangements can be made to permit first day sale also at Blue Hill, Maine, where Nevin spent much of his life and did much of his work and where his wife has recently arranged for final interment of his remains and where Memorial Museum to the composer contains most representative collection of the records of his life."

Quincy Library Addition Nearing Completion

Quincy's $200,000 addition to the Thomas Crane public library is nearing completion after providing 1,726 men with work and wages, amounting to $48,710, as a PWA project, to which the Federal Government contributed 45 per cent.

The addition is made possible through a trust fund in care of the library trustees. The new building will make it possible to expand the facilities and meet increasing demands of many subscribers.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00	WRUL	11.79mc
11:00	WRUL	11.73mc

For Wednesday, Nov. 29

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

3:30	WRUL	11.79mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."

7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Goodwill program.

7:30 p. m.—Harvard University series: "Calling All Curves," Norman W. Fradd.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:15 p. m.—For Latin American listeners: Symphonic music; news in Spanish

10:00 p. m.—"Elements of Aviation." Capt. Hilding Carlson: "Why an Airplane Flies."

Today on Short Waves

Budapest—7 p. m.—"Resurrection" by A. Varhelyi. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.

Moscow—7 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24meg., 19.7m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.

London—7:15 p. m.—"Background to the News." GSF, 15.14meg., 19.8m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSB, 9.51meg., 31.5m.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Tuesday Symphonies; "Empire Notes." 2RO, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; IRP, 9.83meg., 30.5.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJN, 9.61meg., 31m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.

Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86meg., 30.4m.

Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Orchestra. JZK, 15.16-meg., 19.7m.

Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Jose Betancourt, singer. YV5RC, 5.9meg., 51.7m.

Eindhoven—8:45 p. m.—"Happy Program." PCJ, 9.59meg., 31.3m.

Paris—9:15 p. m.—Music and Sketches. TPB11, 11.88meg., 25.2m.; TPA4, 11.71-meg., 25.6m.

Paris—10:30 p. m.—News. TPB11, 11.88-meg., 25.2m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6m.

London—11:30 p. m.—To be announced. GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.

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New Musical at the Shubert—Midweek Radio Prospectus

Mitzi Green Is Brightest Star of 'Three After Three'

By L. A. Sloper

You may remember the old lady's advice to the bright young man: "Some people are funny and vulgar; others are funny without being vulgar. I recommend you to be either one or the other."

The old lady might have been admonishing "Three After Three," the new musical which opened last night at the Shubert.

The piece is not entirely without humor. Mitzi Green, who gets second billing among the three stars, is attractive, clever, and amusing, and her impersonations, toward the end of a long evening, of Greta Garbo, Katharine Hepburn, and Fanny Brice are the high spot of the show.

Then there is Stepin Fetchit, who has some lines that meet the old lady's alternative. His own peculiar delivery adds to his admirers' enjoyment of them.

Also, there is Frances Williams. Although her material did not seem very funny to this commentator, she has in any event the expert touch of the veteran.

Most of these principals, you see, come to us by way of Hollywood. So, too, do Simone Simon, who has the leading role, and Mary Brian, who also gets star billing. Miss Brian, a practised player, is given very little opportunity to shine in her role. Miss Simon was ill at ease and seemed out of place on the musical comedy stage. Her voice was barely audible.

An odd thing about this musical piece is the preponderance of plot over musical numbers. It was about 40 minutes after curtain time that we heard the first song. A few of the songs are fetching, such as "Darn clever, these Chinese," "Ooh, What You Said," and "Way Back in 1939 A. D."

The dancing is competent but not outstanding. The settings and costumes are pleasant. Other members of the company, such as Art Jarrett, Marty May, and Earl Oxford, and in a smaller role, Barrie O'Daniels, do their best to please.

The chief difficulty seems to be that there is not enough music or comedy to carry the dull and threadbare plot, which concerns the campaign of three sisters to marry off one of themselves to a rich man. And unhappily, there are not enough performers of individuality and force to conceal the lacks. There will have to be changes in the book, and, I am afraid, in the cast, before this show clicks.

'Three After Three'

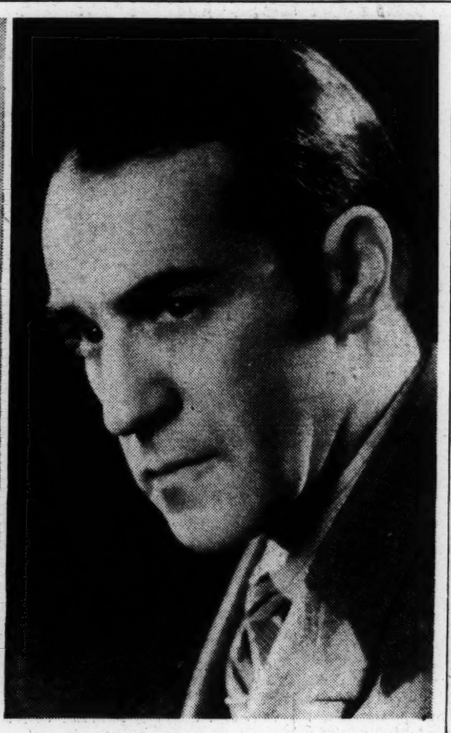
Shubert Theater, Boston—Ruth Selwyn in association with the Messrs. Shubert presents Simone Simon, Mitzi Green, and Mary Brian in "Three After Three," from an original play by Guy Bolton, musical adaptation by Mr. Bolton, Parke Levy, and Alan Lipscott, lyrics by Johnny Mercer, music by Hoagy Carmichael, staged by Edward Clarke Lilley, settings by Watson Barratt. Week beginning Nov. 27, 1939. The cast:

Chesterfield	Stepin Fetchit
Carrie Gibson	Mary Brian
Rhode Gibson	Mitzi Green
Vivi Gibson	Simone Simon
Henry Trowbridge	Roger Converse
Salesladies	Jo Jean Rogers, Phyllis Rogers
Steve Harrington	Art Jarrett
Wing D'Hautville	Earl Oxford
Polly Van Zile	Frances Williams
Conrad Harrington	Marty May
House Detective	Barrie O'Daniels
Bellboy	Ted Gary
Waiter	Hugh Martin
Stuart Hobson	Ralph Blane
Jane Parker	Evelyn Daw

Vandamm Studio; Roberts Boston

Maurice Evans

To play Peter Standish in "Berkeley Square," Star Theater, CBS-WEEI, Wednesday, 9 p. m.



Fabien Sevitzky

To conduct Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra Wednesday at 10:30 p. m.. CBS-WEEI.

Magna Charta Program on Air

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Interesting talks and discussions are highlights in this evening's radio offerings. Lord Lothian, British Ambassador to the United States, is heard as he entrusts an original copy of the Magna Charta to the Library of Congress for safekeeping until the war in Europe ends. CBS-WEEI, 4. Edgar Rice Burroughs, author, tells how the Tarzan series was originated and developed, in "We, the People." CBS-WEEI, 9. On this same program are Charles Harrison, Kankakee, Ill., football coach who helped train both today's Army and Navy gridiron captains, and Capt. Zeb Tilton, who at 82 still enjoys his work as master of a sailing vessel. Pearl Buck, author of "The Good Earth," speaks on the "Meet Mr. Weeks" program. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30. Chairmen of the Republican and Democratic National Committees, and Postmaster General James A. Farley speak on the subject "Shall Student America Concern Itself with Politics?" CBS-WEEI, 10:45. James Thurber, cartoonist and humorist, joins in "Information Please." NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

The Montreal Symphony, directed by Sir Ernest MacMillan, plays Sibelius' "Finlandia." MBS-WAAB, 10:30.

Tito Schipa, lyric tenor of the Chicago opera, sings. MBS-WAAB, 8.

"Concert in Rhythm" with Raymond Scott's orchestra, has moved from Saturday evening to tonight. CBS-WEEI, 10.

* * *

Wednesday

Maurice Evans plays "Peter Standish" in the Star Theater production of "Berkeley Square," with Sylvia Field. CBS-WEEI, 9.

The Radio Guild presents "The Shrinking Mr. Pertwee," by Ameel Fisher—the story of a metamorphosis undergone by a timid clerk one breakfast time. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

Fabien Sevitzky and the Indianapolis Symphony play Ernest Bloch's "In the Night," Sibelius' "Finlandia," and Berlioz' "Beneventuo Cellini" Overture. CBS-WEEI, 10:30.

In "Music for Young Listeners," Mary Van Doren continues her introduction of small children to the music of Johannes Brahms. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

Dance music by Jimmie Lunceford and his orchestra, playing currently in a Boston cafe, is offered by NBC-Blue-WBZ, 7:30.

* * *

Thursday

"The First Thanksgiving"—radio adaptation of a playlet written by townspeople of Plymouth and played by a Plymouth group including descendants of Pilgrims, is offered by MBS-WAAB, 10:45 a. m.

Among special Thanksgiving programs in regular broadcasts is the "Vox Pop" offering—which looks ahead to the next holiday season by introducing a New York department store Santa Claus. CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Columbia Workshop presents "The Wonderful Day" by Frank Gould, a New York newspaperman. It takes a schoolboy through a day of wishes come true. CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

"It's Your Vote That Counts" is the subject of the "Let's Talk It Over" discussion. NBC-Red-WNAC, 1:30. "What Kind of Peace Can Europe Make?" is the "Town Meeting of the Air" subject.

Beethoven's Third Symphony is offered by José Iturbi and the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra. NBC-Blue-WBZ. 9.

'Apparition'

Painting by Alexander Brook in the Exhibition of Contemporary American Paintings continuing through Dec. 10 at the Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design.

'Goodbye Again'

From Bernard Shaw's "Pygmalion," Alan Gray Holmes' stock company at the Copley has turned to "Goodbye Again," comedy by Allan Scott and George Haight. The play is not new to Boston, for it was done here some five or six years ago with Osgood Perkins in the role now played by Erford Gage.

The central character is that of a novelist on a lecture tour in the Middle West, who during his stay in Cleveland finds himself pursued by a girl with whom he had an affair during his college days. To lend a triangular aspect to the situation, there is an attractive secretary who accompanies the literary gentleman. And to make it a foursome, the husband of the celebrity's former sweetheart puts in an appearance. So too do her sister, an attorney, an unemployed man, the latter's son, a chauffeur, a hotel maid, and a bellboy. Before the evening is over, the hotel bedroom where all of the action takes place seems almost as busy as a hotel lobby.

Mr. Scott and Mr. Haight call their play a comedy, but some of the developments seem closer to farce. The purpose in such undertakings is more a search for laughs than for logic. Some of the humors tend to be broad; some of the situations border on the risque. None of it is intended to be taken very seriously.

Mr. Gage, both as director and as actor, has emphasized the farcical aspects of the narrative. He tells tall tales, mimics the lawyer, invents another affair to dispose of his rediscovered admirer, and pretends to jump out of a window to win back his secretary. Miss Vola Blakely, who is the secretary, keeps closer to comedy. Casey Walters as the lawyer, Alice Wiley as the wife, and Miss Helen Walker as her sister are on the farcical side. Wendell Corey as the husband varies between the two moods. William Corey has a small but amusing part as the unemployed man who sits briefly as arbiter when the complications are approaching a climax.

The styles af acting are varied, but it is the sort of play in which that is permissible.

"The Great American Family," by Robert Chapin and Charley King, is announced for production next Monday. **E. F. M.**

'Goodbye Again'

Comedy in three acts by Allan Scott and George Haight, presented at the Copley Theater by Alan Gray Holmes' stock company, Monday evening, Nov. 27, with the following cast:

Anne Rogers	Vola Blakely
Kenneth Bixby	Erford Gage
Bellboy	John Chartier
Maid	Gabriele Kurth
Julia Wilson	Alice Wiley
Chauffeur	Hildon Cooper
Elizabeth Cochessey	Helen Walker
Arthur Westlake	Casey Walters
Harvey Wilson	Wendell Corey
Mr. Clayton	William Otis
Theodore	Norman Stearns

An Artist as Playwright

By John D. Beaufort

New York

Justin Sturm, we understand, is an artist who has deserted his chisel and his easel long enough to write a play entitled, "I Know What I Like." Present indications are that Mr. Sturm should hurry back to his studio. For his comedy about an impoverished artist, a rich girl, a dull banker, and a counterfeit El Greco, which T. Edward Hambleton and Richard Skinner put on at the Hudson Theater last Friday, is even more trifling than the trifle it was intended for.

It seems a pity that such inferior stuff as this should have drawn upon the engaging talents of John Beal, Helen Claire, and other knowing players, or the designing skill of Donald Oenslager. Mr. Oenslager's studio in the second act not only conveys all the Bohemianism and vagabondage of garret artists; it also accommodates a heroic figure with doves named, "Miss Special Delivery," and sculped by none other than Westbrook Pegler, the columnist. "I Know What I Like" is truly a mixing of talents.

The comedy may contain all sorts of little esoteric chuckles for the art world's inner fraternity, but, for the layman, there are long stretches of dreary going. Dirty work in the art gallery is Mr. Sturm's theme. He has a couple of scheming art dealers plot to sell a fake El Greco which shall be copied from a photograph and sold to an affluent gull. Karl Hedstrom, the hero, whose work has been rewarded critically but not financially, spurns the commission until he falls in love with a rich girl. The fraud is perpetrated, the girl's banker fiancé discovers it; but she has, meantime, fallen in love with Karl And, according to Mr. Sturm, this solves everything.

Potentially, "I Know What I Like" sounds like a great idea. Perhaps one who knew less about art and more about playwriting might get some fun out of it. Even Mr. Sturm does, on occasion. But the oases of infectious playmaking—such as the early part of the second act—are separated by barren desert wastes of meaningless conversation which is by no means most humorous when most profane. The author has also been guilty of some of the whimsiest whimsy-whamsy we have had to endure this season. Auriol Lee has not helped the passage of time with a direction which resembles, in pace, a horsecar on an upgrade.

As is so often the case, it is left for the players to give "I Know What I Like" most of what liveliness it has. John Beal has innumerable ways of being a likable chap whether he is drawing pictures in full view of the audience, or berating the stodgy banker. The acknowledged charm of Miss Claire, however, is pretty well neutralized by a wash-gray part. William Hansen and Haila Stoddard are involved in the play's more lively and ingratiating moments, while Doe Doe Green, Gage Clarke, Reynolds Evans, Edmund George, and Edward Broadley do their best.

'I Know What I Like'

"I Know What I Like," a comedy in three acts by Justin Sturm. Directed by Auriol Lee, with settings by Donald Oenslager. Presented by T. Edward Hambleton and Richard Skinner at the Hudson Theater beginning Nov. 24, with the following cast:

Thurston	Doe Doe Green
Miss Steel	Virginia Chauvenet
Mr. Holden	Gage Clarke
Sir Arthur Keswick	Reynolds Evans
Karl Hedstrom	John Beal
Sandra Page	Helen Claire
Heming	Frank Brown
Larner	William Hansen
Rita	Haila Stoddard
Harvey Van Ingen	Edmund George
Charles	Edward Broadley

In Boston Galleries

By Dorothy Adlow

At the Childs Gallery, 171 Newbury Street, there is on view the initial exhibition of Narcissa Chamberlain (Mrs. Samuel Chamberlain). There are scenes of New England, and French landscapes.

At her best, Mrs. Chamberlain shows a genuine feeling for the medium of her choice. She selects interesting vistas and paints the salient features in a summary fashion. She does not try to imitate oil painting; nor does she play on obvious effects of contrast. She tries to envision in her water colors not only the trees and rooftops, but the very air and sunlight. This total effect was sought by the Impressionists, and they managed to achieve a realism which was more authentic than that of their forbears, who reduced everything to the limits of lights and shadows.

Mrs. Chamberlain's pictures are uneven in results, some pictures fail to come off, seeming somehow to be frustrated by limtations of technique. Others are more completely realized, and they are a credit to the painter. She has good taste in choice of subject, and seems to understand what is peculiarly suited to this medium. Time will probably strengthen her conviction in using the brush, so that she can communicate to the colored wash the idea intended with greater confidence and decisiveness.

* * *

Philip Dike

At the gallery of George R. Shaw, 2nd, 71 Newbury Street, there are on exhibition water colors by Philip Dike. The painter is employed as color co-ordinater and adviser at the Disney Studio in Hollywood. In the past year or two several painters with positions at film studios have exhibited in Boston. Apparently they still maintain an interest in working independently and with freedom from the mechanical. Meantime there are commentators who consider that animated cartoons and motion pictures are the truest expression of twentieth-century imagination.

Philip Dike paints water color in an independent way. He has a refreshing quality that reveals imagination. He tries a hand at varied perspectives, diverse atmospheric qualities, as though he were seeking some effective way to express his own personal and original viewpoint. The result is sometimes amateurish, but generally fresh and interesting.

* * *

Vcevold Strekalovsky

At the Robert C. Vose Galleries in Copley Square there is an exhibition of the pictures of Vcevold Strekalovsky. Although the medium is water color with tempera, the pictures are altogether different in character and objective from the water colors of John Lavalle, on view in the adjacent gallery.

Mr. Strekalovsky paints in the miniature style. He strives for a fine-spun, decorative beauty wrought from precise brushwork and meticulous treatment of detail. The pictures are descriptive, narrative, poetical; they are historical and symbolical. They relate to the imaginary world, or to a remote past which can be envisioned in fantastic splendor. Whenever possible the painter conveys an effect of luxury and opulence. To this end he has a carefully evolved technique, a sure and steady hand, and inexhaustible patience. He reminds us of the tireless miniaturists of Persia, who never spared their energies in enriching a page. We are reminded further of the sumptuous displays of jewels and gold, the relics of a regal past which we saw in a visit to the Kremlin in Moscow. Mr. Strekalovsky has brought away from his native land an interest in, a taste for, dazzling ornament. Like fellow-Russians of pre-revolutionary days, he turns to Asiatic sources and the Byzantine style and spirit as examplified in the early Russian Ikons. The Russians have a flare for ornament, for stylization, for illustration. They showed their special gifts to advantage in the opera and ballet. In recent years Russian artists living away from the land of their birth have continued, some to work in the native manner, some, like Soudeikin and Roerich, to extend the boundaries of interest, without cutting themselves altogether free of their Slavic origins.

Mr. Strekalovsky's pictures invite very close inspection. His workmanship is delicate and polished. His themes include Genghis Khan, Schéhérazade, Vathék, Persian and Indian dancers, Daniel, St. George, and others.

* * *

At Ross Gallery

Artists who paint at the Fenway Studios have contributed pictures to the current exhibition at the Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue. The display has the earmarks of the Boston style and includes pictures by some prominent artists of this community.

The canvases by Donald Gordon Squier are conspicuous for a human touch and descriptive interest. Mr. Squier depicts a "Herring Weir" and a group of "Gloucester Fishermen" with the pat clarity of a good illustrator. He is not photographic, for he holds considerations of design, definiteness, direct statement, above sheer literal topography.

There are some water colors by John Lavalle, a Mexican view by Peter Pezzati, water color still-lifes by Liam O'Sullivan and Polly Nordell. Harold Rotenberg's "Three Rivers" stands out brightly among the landscapes, while Ann Peterson's "Hurricane" provides dramatic starkness. William J. Kaula invariably supplies the balance of peaceful lyricism in his poetic scenes. Other contributors to the Ross exhibition are Margaret Fitzhugh Browne, Mary B. Hazelton, Clara R. Frothingham, Richard Briggs, F. John Hilliard, and Edith Scott.

Youth Concert

The next Boston Symphony Youth Concert, conducted by Wheeler Beckett, will be given in Symphony Hall on Dec. 6, at 3:30 p. m. The program: Mozart, Overture, "Marriage of Figaro;" Dvořák, "New World" Symphony; Sibelius, "Swan of Tuonela"; Wagner, Overture, "Die Meistersinger."

Gerald Tracy at the Piano

Gerald Tracy, last night in Jordan Hall, played the following program of music for the piano: Bach, Toccata in D major; Beethoven, Sonata in E flat major, Op. 81a, "Les adieux, l'absence et le retour"; Schumann, "Kreisleriana," Op. 16; Albeniz, "Navarra"; Debussy, "Les collines d'Anacapri"; Ravel, "Jeux d'eau"; Chopin, Polonaise in A flat, Op. 53.

On paper, a rather conventional program, in performance it was far from that. Not that this young man attempted to "do things" to the music, but his evident sensitiveness to the ideas and ideals of the composers whose works he chose made his performance a pleasurable experience.

Bach, to Mr. Tracy, is apparently a melodist as well as a contrapuntist; a romanticist as well as a classicist. The pianist has such a firm technique and is so completely in control of the musical situations in the Bach idiom that the listener is likely to discover, perhaps to his astonishment, that Bach was something more than the author of 48 Preludes and Fugues for piano.

Mr. Tracy's approach to the Beethoven sonata was poetic. It also was spiced with humor, especially in the first and last movements. This opus is not too often heard; it is not easy to play nor are its little fictions simple to recount. The pianist must be on the alert, lest in the telling his tale lose its flavor. Mr. Tracy succeeded in holding attention to the final note.

Virtuosity marked the "Kreisleriana," but even Mr. Tracy's artistic performance did not wholly bring it completely to life. It is not one of Schumann's most successful works, and while the pianist appeared to have his material well in hand, we were glad when the narrative had closed, and the final group was commenced. Mr. Tracy's imaginative approach to Debussy and Ravel, together with his excellent technical control, lent distinction to each of these items. There was laughter in "Les collines d'Anacapri," and an impressionism in the "Jeux d'eau" which few pianists, especially those as young as Mr. Tracy, are able to transmit to the listener.

The Chopin commenced in not too robust a manner, but Mr. Tracy built a climax which justified his seemingly tentative approach. In retrospect, one of the most satisfying début recitals this commentator has heard in recent years. A rather small audience gave Mr. Tracy warm applause and demanded numerous encores.

G. M. S.

News of the Screen

New York

Warner Brothers have signed Ruth Gordon to play the part of Queen Victoria in "Disraeli," in which Geraldine Fitzgerald and Laurence Olivier will be costarred. The film is scheduled to go into production on Jan. 1. Meanwhile, Miss Gordon is at work on "The Life of Dr. Ehrlich," in which she has the leading feminine role opposite Edward G. Robinson.

* * *

Paramount has signed Gladys George, Muriel Angelus, "and eleven other players" for roles in "The Way of All Flesh." Akim Tamiroff and William Henry will play leading roles.

* * *

Flora Robson has been tested for the principal role in Warners' forthcoming "My Son," formerly known as "Mama Ravola," and before that, "Two Sons."

* * *

Julien Duvivier's "End of a Day" continues at the Fifth Avenue Playhouse, beginning its third consecutive week. . . . At the Thalia, "The First Film Concert" and "The City" began a week's engagement Thursday. Piatigorsky, Brailowsky, Alfred Cortot, Elisabeth Schumann and Jacques Thibaud are among the musical artists appearing in "The First Film Concert."

* * *

Heinz Herald will write the screen play for Warners' "The Life of Alfred Nobel" . . . Alfred Newman will make what is believed to be an innovation when he employs a group of 15 whistlers for musical effects in "The Blue Bird," starring Shirley Temple . . . Richard Greene will play the romantic lead opposite Zorina in "I Was an Adventuress."

Concerts in Germany

Eighty concert orchestras are giving their customary performances in large and small cities in all parts of Germany this winter, according to the German Railroads Information Office in New York. "Included are concerts immediately behind the West Wall by the Saar Palatinate orchestra, whose program comprises 37 first performances," says the announcement. "Frankfurt is enjoying an unabridged schedule, including 10 chamber music and 18 other concerts by the Frankfurt Museum Society, choral concerts by the city's two famous choral societies and five master piano concerts. Among the conductors are Furtwängler—in Berlin and other cities; Hermann Abendroth, conducting the Leipzig Gewandhaus concerts; Hans Knappertsbusch, who, with Furtwängler, conducts the Vienna Philharmonic; Karl Schuricht, who also conducts frequently in foreign countries, and the young Aachen maestro Herbert von Karajan, who has been called to the Berlin State Opera and is conducting opera and concerts. Among foreign artists who are giving guest performances in Germany are Gaspar Cassado, Enrico Mainardi, Claudio Arrau, the Quartetto di Roma, and the Hungarian String Quartet. Foreign opera ensembles also will perform in Germany.

Airbrush Exhibit

Until Dec. 10 pictures by Louis Chiaramonte will be on view at the Fine Arts Theater. A Bostonian, Mr. Chiaramonte is art director of the National Screen Service. He is on the faculty of the New England School of Art.

The medium, that of the airbrush, is of special interest. The pigment is blown with the aid of a small pump which is manipulated by the finger of the artist. Colors are lightened or intensified by mechanical adjustment. The airbrush pictures differs consequently from the regular hand-wrought painting and the medium is best suited to depiction of a smooth, simplified, conventional nature. It lends itself to broad poster-like effect, and makes possible a design which has strength and carrying power. Subtleties are possible but there is not nearly the opportunity for variations and modulations which are within the scope of the plain brush. On the other hand, many artists who work in oils submit themselves willfully to such limitations.

Mr. Chiaramonte is showing a variety of subjects, some still-lifes, some landscapes. Outstanding is a picture of a bridge. The cleanly cut lines of the airbrush lend themselves to the design of modern construction, to the decisive functional lines. There are many ways in which this medium may adapt itself to present usage, for posters, advertisement, illustrations. It is not likely to make inroads however on the field of straight bristle-brush painting. **D. A.**

AMUSEMENTS

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OSCAR SERLIN presents Clarence Day's LIFE WITH FATHER
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A New Comedy
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Evgs. 8:40. MATS. THURS. & SAT., 2:40
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GEORGE ABBOTT presents
THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
IMPERIAL The., W. 45 St. CO. 5-7889. Evs. 8:30
MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:30—$1.10 to $2.75
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Last Week to Sun., Dec. 3 Sun. Mat. 2
SAN CARLO OPERA
TONIGHT FAUST (French)
Turner, Bruno, Rayner, Thomas, Kravitt, Ballet. Tom'w — RIGOLETTO. Meusel, Onofrei, Petroff. Thanksgiving Mat.—HANSEL AND GRETEL (English) & Ballet. Holiday Night — Cavalleria & Pagliacci. Fri. Eve. — MADAME BUTTERFLY. Sat. Mat. — CARMEN. Sat. Eve. — IL TROVATORE. Sun. Mat., Dec. 3 — BARBER OF SEVILLE & Ballet. Peroni, cond. Eves. & Sun. Mats., 55c to $2.20; Thurs. & Sat. Mats., 55c to $1.65. Box seats, $2.75 (Tax incl.) at Box Office; also Wilbur Theatre.

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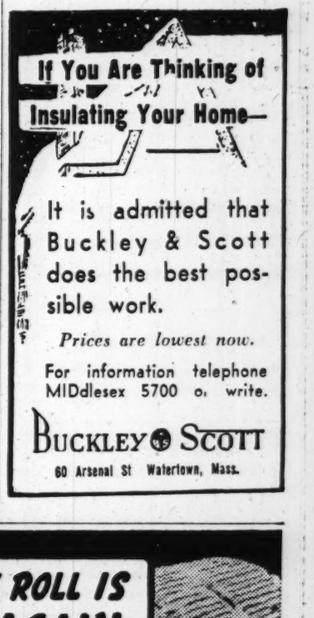
Spring Madness

The selected group of theatrical and motion picture advertisements appearing on this page of the Monitor each day serves as an excellent guide to good entertainment.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Texas Aggies and Southern Cal Tied for Top Place in Associated Press Ranking

First Deadlock a Tribute To Rise of Trojan Machine

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP)—For lack of a chairman to cast the deciding vote, the seventh Associated Press football ranking poll of the season today found Texas A. and M. and Southern California tied for first place with 939 points each.

It was the first deadlock in the four-year history of this gauge of national gridiron strength, and was a tribute to the avalanche-like style in which the Trojan machine has gained momentum from week to week since its opening-game tie with Oregon.

Aggies Face Texas

The Aggies, who need to beat Texas Thursday to finish their campaign with a clean slate, climbed into the lead last week. But Southern Cal, which impressed a notable gathering of experts with its power and versatility in whipping Notre Dame, had to overtake Tennessee and Cornell to gain its half-share in the front-running position.

Of the 111 ballots cast, third-place Cornell won a plurality of 34. But the Ithacans, two-year champions of the Ivy League and boasting their first all-winning eleven in 16 years, lacked the all-around support of the twin pace-setters. The Aggies, in addition to 27 first-place votes, received 37 for second and 24 for third. The Trojans, just two games away from winning the Western Rose Bowl nomination, polled 25 firsts, 33 seconds and 26 thirds.

Cornell Climbs

Tennessee, which at one time held first place for four straight weeks, was passed by Cornell as well as Southern Cal. Cornell totaled 909 points, only 30 short of the leaders, to the Vols' 871, while unbeaten, once-tied Tulane continued in fifth place with 670 points.

Behind these first five Duquesne, unbeaten and untied, came back into the first 10 to sixth place: once-beaten Duké, Missouri and Holy Cross advanced to seventh, eighth and tenth, respectively, and Iowa, which rivalled Cornell as the surprise team of the year, held the ninth position it had won last week.

Standing of the teams (points figured on 10-9-8, etc., basis, first-place votes in parentheses):

Team	Points
1—Tie between Texas A. and M. (27) and Southern California (25)	939
3—Cornell (34)	909
4—Tennessee (18)	871
5—Tulane (4)	670
6—Duquesne	334
7—Duke (2)	331
8—Missouri	277
9—Iowa	129
10—Holy Cross	123

Second Ten: 11—Notre Dame 105; 12—Ohio State 95; 13—U. C. L. A. 75½; 14—Clemson (1) 46; 15—Michigan 40½; 16—North Carolina 40; 17—Georgetown 33; 18—Nebraska 30; 19—San Jose (Calif.) State 29; 20—Santa Clara 22.

Also Ran: Georgia Tech 19; Boston College and Princeton, 15 each; Fordham 12; Oregon State 9; Penn State 4; Oklahoma 2; Kentucky and Syracuse, 1 each.

Four of the first flight—Cornell, Duke, which was tied by 14th-place Clemson for first place in the Southern Conference, Big Six Champion Missouri and Big Ten runner-up Iowa—have completed their 1939 schedules. The Texas Aggies wind up this week, as do Duquesne against Detroit, Tulane against Louisiana State, and Holy Cross against Boston College.

Rookie Backs Lead Chicago Bears To Offensive Marks

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP)—The Chicago Bears, in trouncing the Cardinals 48-7, added new records to the books of the National Football League and established itself as the most powerful offensive team in the circuit's history.

Four rookie backs—Bill Osmanski, Bob MacLeod, Sid Luckman and Billy Patterson—have been largely responsible for the Bears rolling up 3,988 yards from scrimmage and 298 points in 11 games. This even exceeds the Bear's 1934 record of 286 points and 3,750 yards in 13 games.

The Washington Redskins, with 3,288 yards and 235 points, passed Green Bay for second place in scoring. The Packers' 221 points are only two points less than last year's league standard.

Washington, Philadelphia and Cleveland are in a hot fight for passing honors. Washington completed 103 aerials for a percentage of 59 per cent, 11 per cent better than the record set by the New York Giants last year. Cleveland and Philadelphia have 107 completions each for percentages of .48 and .44, respectively.

New York and Washington boast the best defensive records, having held opponents to 78 and 85 points, respectively.

Virginia Eleven Has One-Man Team

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Nov. 28 (AP)—Mason (Bucky) Morse, 188-pound junior letterman at the University of Virginia, is almost a one-man football team.

Already this season the Washington, D. C., youth has played right and left tackle posts, center and blocking back, being called upon to back up both sides of the line as well as shift to a defensive halfback and help with the punting.

Officials were befuddled when he caught a touchdown pass against Navy, but it was okay, a checkup showing that he was playing fullback at the time.

He will start at center against North Carolina Thursday, but the coaches would like to have him free to take over right tackle.

Player Limit Is Increased to 21

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 28 (AP)—The International League, at its annual meeting, voted yesterday to increase the player limit of its clubs from 20 to 21.

In the absence of any action on coaches, this was construed as a compromise between clubs which wished to abandon coaches and those which wanted to keep the one now allowed.

The league also voted unanimously to continue its present play-off system.

President Frank J. Shaughnessy announced that a 154-game schedule would open April 18 and close Sept. 8, followed by the Governors Cup series starting Sept. 10.

Seek Hockey Franchise

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 28 (AP)—S. Edgar Danahy, head of Buffalo packing concern, and 10 associates organized today to seek a franchise in the International-American Hockey League for the 1940-41 season.

Bees Purchase Loane

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 28 (AP)—The Springfield club of the Eastern Baseball League announced today Bob Loane, who hit for .306 last year, had been sold to the Boston Bees. His home is in Oakland, Calif.

Eli Leader Greets Capt-Elect

Hiland Dale Holt

Left to right: Ducky Pond, grid coach; J. W. (Bill) Stack, 1939 football captain; Harold B. Whiteman, Jr., of Nashville, Tenn., elected captain of the 1940 team by his teammates Nov. 27; and Malcolm Farmer, Director of Athletics.

One Race-Two Titles

By the Associated Press

East Lansing, Mich., Nov. 28

Walter Mehl of Wisconsin, outran a field of nearly 100 runners yesterday to win the National and Central Collegiate cross-country championships. He sped over the four-mile course in 20m., 30.9s.

The run decided both the second annual National Collegiate title and the 14th annual Central Collegiate championship simultaneously.

Chicago Seeks New Shortstop At Cincinnati

CHICAGO, Nov. 28 (AP)—The Chicago Cubs hope to transform their fourth place team of 1939 into a National League title contender at the winter baseball meeting at Cincinnati next week.

Gabby Hartnett's crew needs most of all a ranking shortstop and fence-busting outfielder, but all efforts to uncover either since the season closed apparently have come to naught.

Dick Bartell bogged down at shortstop last season after several brilliant campaigns with the New York Giants. The Cubs still have hopes of acquiring a tried and true major leaguer for this spot at Cincinnati, but failing this may make a deal for an infielder from one of the AA minor league outfits.

Only a few weeks ago owner Phil Wrigley said the Cubs were not interested in buying high-priced stars from other clubs, but would endeavor to develop their own talent henceforth. But reports persist that the Cubs are trying to get Enos Slaughter, outfielder, and Don Padgett, catcher-outfielder, from the St. Louis Cardinals.

Branch Rickey, general manager of the Cards, however, said last night in St. Louis that "we do not look for any transactions involving our first string athletes" at the winter meeting.

"If anyone has any offers to make we'll give any or all of them due consideration," he added, "but there's nothing doing at this time to indicate we'll do any major trading or selling."

The Cubs' delegation to the Cincinnati convention will be Manager Hartnett, Vice-President Charles Weber, Secretary Bob Lewis, and Clarence Rowland and Jack Doyle, scouts.

'D's' to Harriers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H.—Seven members of the 1939 Dartmouth varsity cross-country team have been awarded their varsity "D's" at a recent meting of the Athletic Council.

They were: Robert Foss of Springfield, Mass.; Clifford Holmes, Charlestown, N. H.; Jim Malaney, Ticonderoga, N. Y.; Hal Wonson, Bridgewater, Mass.; Lee Trudeau, North Adams; Sidney Bull Lexington, Mass.; and Robert Williams, Jr., New York City.

Co-Captains at Union

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 28 (AP)—Two "Jacks" will captain Union College's football team next year.

Eleceted co-pilots by the undefeated Dutchmen yesterday were John C. "Jack" Guibert, Baldwin, N. Y., end, and John E. "Jack" Vannier, Hudson Falls, N. Y., halfback. They will succeed Sam Hammerstrom, who, with 86 points, is the East's leading scorer.

Phillies Sign Scouts

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28 (AP)—The Phillies announced yesterday they had increased their scouting staff to five with the signing of John Ward and Bill Burk. Ward comes from Baltimore. Burk, former Washington College athlete and once baseball coach at Pennsylvania Military College, now lives at Chester, Pa.

Nile Kinnick Is Unanimous Choice on All-Big Ten Team

CHICAGO (AP)—Combining a line packed with veterans with a backfield notable for its natural talent, the 1939 Western Conference all-star football team was selected for the Associated Press today by Big Ten coaches.

Voting by the mentors resulted in unusually close races for line posts and remarkable agreement on those deserving of first-team backfield positions, the result being one of the most finely balanced teams the coaches have chosen for the Associated Press in several years.

Unanimous Choice

To only one star went the honor of being a unanimous choice—Nile Kinnick, the brilliant Iowa all-around back. He drew 10 first-team ballots. But close behind was Don Scott, husky quarterback of Ohio State's title eleven, who received nine first-team ballots to earn the signal calling job on the mythical eleven.

Paired with Kinnick at the other halfback position was Michigan's brilliant Tom Harmon, while the fullback post was given Wisconsin's star battering ram, George Paskvan, whom coaches considered a standout at the position this fall.

Kinnick Only Senior

Kinnick, the heart of Iowa's great eleven, is the only senior in the first-team backfield, the three other players having one more season of competition.

Every position in the line was awarded seniors. The end positions went to Esco Sarkkinen, the great Ohio State flanker, and Erwin Prasse of Iowa. Prasse and Harmon were the only repeaters on the squad, both having made the 1938 first team. Dave Rankin, Purdue's fine end, earned second-team ranking after a close race with the first-team winners.

Coaches were extremely well agreed on the talent of big Win Pedersen, Minnesota tackle. He drew eight first-team votes and two second-team ballots, to capture easily a tackle position. Paired with him was Illinois' James Reeder, a fine tackle even though his team had a rough year.

Guard Positions

Hal Method, Northwestern, and Vic Marino of Ohio State won the guard positions after a hot race. A single ballot gave Marino first-team ranking over the Illinois captain, Mel Brewer, while Indiana's James Logan was in the race all the way.

John Haman of Northwestern, center on the 1938 second team, was moved up to the first team this season by the mentors as a reward for his consistently fine play. The second team pivot post went to Steve Andrako of Ohio State, with Jack Murray of Wisconsin, first all-star choice of last season, getting honorable mention.

Forest Evashevski of Michigan, first-team quarterback choice last fall, was named signal caller on the second team after a season in which he was handicapped by injuries.

Ohio State's powerful team provided the all-star team with three players. Two Iowa players and two Northwestern stars were selected, with Wisconsin, Michigan, Illonois and Minnesota placing one each.

Dr. James A. Naismith

LAWRENCE, Kan., Nov. 28 (AP)—Dr. James A. Naismith, inventor of basketball, passed on today.

With two peach baskets as equipment, Dr. Naismith originated basketball in 1891 as a winter sport for youths at the Springfield, Mass., Y. M. C. A. Training School.

There were nine men on a team and baskets were on the floor. Later he elevated the baskets, reduced the number of players and established rules which have been changed but little in the intervening years.

He gave up the ministry for Y. M. C. A. and physical training work. He joined the University of Kansas staff in 1898 and in a few years became head of the Physical Education Department. He retired from active teaching in 1937.

Oddly, Kansas became one of the most noted basketball schools in the country. Its great teams were developed and coached by Mr. F. C. (Phog) Allen, friend and associate of Dr. Naismith. The two disagreed good-naturedly over many of the rules and rules changes.

He once told Allen "basketball is just a game to play. It doesn't need a coach."

In 1936 basketball games over the country defrayed expenses of Dr. Naismith for a trip to the Olympic Games at Berlin where basketball was played for the first time.

He was born in Almonte, Ontario, Nov. 6, 1861. When he was eight he was left an orphan and went to live with an uncle. He was graduated from McGill University in Montreal, Canada, in 1887.

During the World War Dr. Naismith served 19 months with the Y. M. C. A. in France. He spent four months on the Mexican border in 1916 as chaplain of the 1st Kansas Infantry.

He wrote three books "Basketball Rules," 1891; "The Modern High School" (section of athletics) in 1911 and "The Basis of Clean Living" in 1918.

He was honorary president of the International Basketball Federation and of the Basketball Coaches Association and honorary chairman of the Basketball Rules Committee.

Yale Elects Whiteman

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 28 (AP)—The Yale Football squad elected Harold B. Whiteman, Jr., of Nashville, Tenn., yesterday as captain of the 1940 team.

The 19-year-old backfield man, a 185-pound six-footer, succeeds Capt. Joseph W. (Bill) Stack of East Lansing, Mich. He prepared for Yale at Taft. His election was announced as unanimous.

Ernie Pinckert Signs

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP)—Ernie Pinckert signed a contract with the Redskins yesterday for his ninth season with the professional football team. A noted blocking back, Pinckert was twice picked for the All-America team when he played at the University of Southern California.

Leaf Winger Is Out Front In Scoring

MONTREAL, Nov. 28 (AP)—The stress seems to be on scoring in the National Hockey League this season.

The customary loose play of early season games may be a contributing factor, but the second of the weekly scoring tabulations issued from league headquarters shows that the three teams that have the highest scorers also are topping the league standings. The league leading Toronto Maple Leafs also have the best defensive record, allowing only seven goals in seven games, but in general the positions run right along with the total goals.

Individually, the Leafs have almost cornered the scoring market with star representatives of the second-place Montreal Canadiens and third-place Detroit Red Wings pressing them hard. And the Red Wings turned in last week's outstanding goal-getting feats as they moved up to third from a fourth-place tie.

Maintaining his early pace by scoring two goals, Toronto's Gordie Drillon, 1937-38 league scoring champion, brought his league-leading total up to 11 points through Sunday's games. He has scored seven goals, leading the list in this respect, and four assists. Tied for second are centerman Syl Apps of Toronto and Dillon with nine points each, while Bob Davidson, third member of Toronto's star line, shares the next spot with Toe Blake of the Montreal Canadiens, last season's scoring champion.

Blake, scoring three times last week, has a six-goal total while Davidson, with seven assists, tops Dillon by one in that department. The unfamiliar "bad man" role falls on the shoulders of Alex Shibicky of the New York Rangers. A 10-minute misconduct penalty brought his total to 18 minutes, two more than his teammate, Babe Pratt.

Records of the leading scorers:

Player, Club	G	A	Pts
Drillon, Toronto	7	4	11
Apps, Toronto	5	4	9
Dillon, Detroit	3	6	9
Blake, Montreal	6	2	8
Davidson, Toronto	1	7	8
K. Kilrea, Detroit	4	3	7
Howe, Detroit	3	4	7
Drouin, Montreal	3	4	7
Giesebrecht, Detroit	2	5	7
Desilets, Chicago	4	2	6
Dahlstrom, Chicago	2	4	6
Gottselig, Chicago	2	4	6
Mantha, Montreal	2	4	6
Schmidt, Boston	3	2	5
M. Colville, Rangers	2	3	5
Sands, Montreal	1	4	5
Anderson, Americans	1	4	5

Johnny Mize's Hitting Is Talk of National League

Round the hot stove circuit when the talk is of National League strong men, Johnny Mize gets a heavy play, for the St. Louis Cardinals' slugger not only captured the 1939 batting championship, but his homer on the last day of the season in Chicago landed him the parent circuit's championship in the realm of the circuit clout, too.

It's a favor the schedule-makers do for Mize when they book the Birds for Wrigley Field on closing day. Two years ago the Cards and Cubs collided for the season's finale in the Cub orchard. Mize celebrated with a homer that made him the all-around homer-hitting champ of 1937. Previous to that date he had registered a round-tripper in every other lot in the league.

Closed Hitless

Last year the Cards closed at home and although it was the same Cub opposition, jolting Johnny went hitless in four trips to the plate. It was an unpleasant sensation for him, because he was hot on the heels of Ernie Lombardi in the race for the 1938 batting title and a big day might have landed big John the crown last year instead of this.

Mize's closing day homer this year was the 99th of his budding big league career, making his average-per-year 26.7, figured on a 154-game basis. Considering that he was runner-up for the batting crown in both 1937 and 1938, then champion this year, that 26.7 makes an impressive figure, but the National League hot stovers have to deal with another doughty party when the subject is home runs, exclusively.

Namely, Mel Ott, of the New York Giants, still the reigning home run king of the senior major league although nosed out for this year's crown by Mize's closing day clout. Mel's average over 14 years of National League swinging is a tidy 30.5. which is the top average-per-year for all active National League power pounders. Mel also has the highest home run total among active National League stars.

Seven Times Over 30

Master Melvin was homer champion in 1937 and 1938. In seven of his seasons he has totalled more than 30 homers. Of the long-term sluggers, Chuck Klein and Wally Berger also rank ahead of Mize in average annual output, though neither started major league sledging as early in life as Ott or has been at it as long.

Dolph Camilli, Brooklyn's hero in the home run realm, hasn't been in the league half as long as Ott or hit half as many homers, but his four-base knocking each year provides a statistic sensation. Last year, with a .251 batting average, he belted 24 homers, ranked third in the league in runs-batted-in with 111, and led the entire galaxy of N. L. sluggers in drawing bases on balls.

This year Dolph boosted the batting average to .290 and although no less than 25 varsity players had higher b. a.'s for the year, only three were ahead of him when it came to knocking tallies across the plate, illustrating the ever-present potency of a Camilli four-base drive. Dodger Dolph's homer-average for his seven-year term stands at 25.6.

Ernie Lombardi's 20 homers this year made bright splashes in the story of the Cincinnati Reds' pennant-campaigning. September 22 was a notable date in big Ernesto's home-run hitting saga. He stepped up with a couple on base and a scoreless tie raging between Junior Thompson and Mace Brown, of the Pirates. Ernie's homer not only put across the runs that won the game, but it was his 100th homer since joining major league colors.

Ott's 369 is the all-time record for home runs by a National League player. Mize, with 99 for his first four years in the majors, looms as likeliest to come close to tying the little Giant's tall total. Ott's career, however, is still in full flower. He's nowhere near through manufacturing four-masters and his name will undoubtedly stand in National League annals for many years to come as the all-time home run king of baseball's senior major league.

Chancellor Bowman Calls Panther Season a Success

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 28 (AP)—Pitt's football team came through its first year under the so-called "amateur code" with its poorest record in 16 years and a loss at the gate, but Chancellor John G. Bowman yesterday termed the season a sucess.

The slim, scholarly school head, father of the code and center of the athletic controversy at Pitt that culminated in Jock Sutherland's resignation as coach last winter, acclaimed the team spirit and predicted Pitt would make "a good record before long."

Had Good Time

"The big thing was that the boys themselves had a good time this year," he said. "There was a lot more freedom in play evident on the field. They were playing football more for the fun of the game—that's what college football is supposed to be.

"The spectators, too, felt it was more fun, because of the open and free play on the field."

The record was better than most experts expected. Charley Bowser, successor to Sutherland, found a squad with only two regulars and fashioned it into a team that defeated five of nine outstanding opponents.

Less Fumbling

With less fumbling, Bowser's opening season might have been marked with a record of eight victories and one loss. Fumbles were largely responsible for defeats by Duquesne and Fordham and five veterans were benched by injuries when the Panthers bowed to Nebraska by a one-point margin. Penn State outfought the Panthers to gain its first victory over them in 20 years.

Not since 1923—"Pop" Warner's last season at Pitt—has a Panther team lost as many as four games a season and only once since 1900 has a team lost more than four.

Averaged 37,400

After Sutherland's resignation there were mumblings about a boycott among the fans. In five home games this year, the Panthers drew 183,000 to the stadium, an average of 37,400 per game. Last year, a total of 243,000 turned out for six games, an average of 40,500.

The code inaugurated by Bowman stiffened academic qualifications, barred solicitation of players, curtailed practice and required athletes to work at janitorial or other jobs to obtain school support. Sutherland reputedly quit because he felt the code did not make provision for teams strong enough to meet Pitt's future opponents.

Bowman said no changes in the code were contemplated but added:

"Changes may come about according to the teams we meet. From time to time we may make changes to meet new conditions."

And Talking of... Football

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Three-Fold Line-Up

LONDON—Today, activity prevails again on all three sectors of the British football front. Meaning Association Football, Rugby Union Football and the Rugby League game.

All three have enthusiastic followings in Britain, where they originated, but far and away the most popular, either as an amateur game to play or a professional game to watch, is the Association variety, commonly known as Soccer, a title given to it by Oxford and Cambridge undergraduates in its earl days for the same good reason that they call breakfast "Brekker," Rugby "Rugger" and one of Rugby Football's greatest ornaments, W. W. Wakefield, "Wakers." Whatever that reason may be.

Rugby Union is Amateur

Soccer and Rugby League are played by both professionals and amateurs, with the limelight overwhelmingly on the former, but Rugby Union is a rigidly amateur affair, with more players than watchers, though big crowds are attracted to the rousing spectacle offered by international and other outstanding games. Rugby Union is a nationwide diversion; Rugby League a pastime popular in Britain only in the North of England.

In Soccer, the proper complement of a team is 11 men, and it is a breach of the rules for any one of them except the goalkeeper to touch the ball intentionally with his hands during play. In both sorts of Rugger, however, the ball is handled as well as kicked, though it must not be thrown forward, and teams are made up of either 15 or 13 men, the former for Rugby Union, the latter for Rugby League.

That, then, is the disposition on the British football front. And to show the normal situation in perspective I would add that while the English Rugby Union has a thousand clubs in membership and while Rugby League is a localised interest in only half a dozen or so of England's forty counties, the Football Association, governing Soccer, has affiliated to it no fewer than 43,000 clubs, representing at least 750,000 unpaid players.

88 Clubs

This host of amateur Soccer players is completely put in the shade, so far as publicity and public interest are concerned, by a small body of professionals—not more than 5,000 — whose most spectacular operations are associated with the 88 major clubs in the four divisions of the English League. League and Cup matches in which these clubs engage are such a highly appreciated form of public entertainment here that in ordinary times the seasonal attendance at them reaches the astronomical figure of 25,000,000.

Well, after the war clouds broke, all three varieties of British football came to a standstill, and the people concerned with them were left free to answer the country's call to national service. Though, as a mater of fact, a great number had done so already and were members of the territorial army, the special constabulary or Air Raid Precaution units.

"Regional" Play

Then followed a pause to consider the position, to see what part civilian football had to play in the life of a nation at war. It was found to be a considerable part. And all three games got under way again, the Soccer and Rugby League authorities devising "regional" competitions as substitutes for their ordinary league competitions—this was done to minimise the need for travel and to overcome difficulties inherent in such wartime measures as crowd restrictions and the "black out"—and the Rugger folk doing their best, quite "unofficially," to give opportunities for play to those who needed them. By "unofficially" I mean without the assistance of the Rugby Union.

It was the clubs, not the Union, that set Rugger going again. In spite of the fact that they lost so many members owing to the war, club officials found that a considerable number of people still wanted to play—men in "reserved" occupations, men waiting to be called to the colors, men too young to be conscripted yet, men on leave from the services—and, by linking up the available players and available facilities, it was found possible to arrange more and more fixtures. So that now there is an extensive program again every Saturday afternoon in the Rugby Union field, just as there is in the realms of Rugby League and Soccer.

$50,000 Offered To Move Pirates

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 28 (AP)—Art Rooney, owner of the Pittsburgh Pirates of the National Pro Football League, said today he had been offered $50,000 "for a half interest to shift the team to Boston." He did not disclose who made the offer.

Rooney said Bill Sullivan, real estate man and former high school coach, "assured me he could produce $50,000 for a part interest if the deal materializes."

The Pirates' owner previously denied several reports he would sell the franchise. The Pirates won their first game in 17 starts yesterday, defeating the Philadelphit Eagles 24-12.

Princeton Elects

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 28 (AP)—Howard Stanley of Cranford, star pass receiver, was elected yesterday captain of the 1940 Princeton football team. He succeeds Robert F. Tierney of Pearl River, N. Y.

Stanley was Princeton's high scorer this year, chalking up six touchdowns for 36 points.

He is a chemistry major and is undergraduate manager of the Charter Club. He prepared for Princeton at the Hun School.

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Shore Sticks to Decision and Will Not Be in Bruin Line-Up at Garden Tonight

Rossmen Must Face Toronto Without Star Defenseman

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Eddie Shore will not play for the Bruins against Toronto here tonight. The big defenseman told the writer after the game Sunday that he would not play and repeated the statement on the phone this morning.

This means the Bruins face a rather crucial game without Shore and the result will be interesting to watch. Someday the Bruins will have to get along without Shore and now is the time to prepare for it.

Although he will not play this game he stated that he intends to stick to his agreement which calls for him to play home games for Boston after the 15th of December. He was undecided about games between now and the 15th.

Smythe Not Disturbed

The willing Conn Smythe, general head man of the Toronto Leafs, was awakened at the University Club this morning and when informed that Shore would not play he expressed preference to beat the Bruins with Shore than without. He refused to get excited however, not seeming to care whether Shore played or not, and rolled over for more sleep.

The Toronto system in vogue this season looks pretty good under Boston's situation. The Bruins are having a terrible time over whether Shore will or will not play and it would seem that the success of the team is resting solely on one individual—Shore. Not so with the Leafs, however, they carry several spares and no one player holds the success of the team in the palm of his hand.

New Faces on Team

There are many new faces with the Leafs this year. The Syracuse team last year was operated by the Leafs and those players with possibilities have been retained but the team is not operating. The Toronto plan uses a system of alternating groups of players for different games. On this trip the Leafs have left Jack Church, Wally Stanowski, Nick Metz, Pete Langelle, Phil Stein, Hank Goldup, and Pep Kelly home. The new faces on the team here will be Sweeney Schriner, former high scoring wing for Amerks, who has been handicapped by an injury; Billy Taylor, highly publicized amateur, and Red Heron, Don Metz, brother of Nick, and Lex Chisholm.

Drillon and Apps are one and two in the N. H. L. scoring list . . . Johnny Crawford, Bruin defenseman, is starting to skate again . . . He will not be ready to play for another two weeks. The Leafs have lost only one game, Sunday night to Americans in overtime.

Maher of Choate Elected to Head Prep Association

WALLINGFORD, Conn., Nov. 28 (AP)—John J. Maher, athletic coach at Choate School, was elected President of the Eastern Preparatory School Association last night at the annual meeting at the school. David Terrill of the Kent School was chosen Secretary.

The meeting, one of the largest ever held, included 17 preparatory institutions in New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. About 40 coaches and officials were present at the guests of Dr. George St. John, Headmaster of Choate, among them Headmaster Perry of Exeter Academy, and Headmaster Frank L. Boyden of Deerfield Academy, retiring President of the Association, who presided.

The association, first of its kind in the United States, voted to present no recommendations for rules changes at the annual meeting of the Football Rules Committee.

Cornell Varsity Sport Schedules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y.—A total of 23 games, including 12 Eastern Intercollegiate League contests, will be played by the Cornell University varsity basketball team this winter, according to the schedule released by the Cornell Athletic Association. This number of contests is the largest in any sport on the Big Red winter sports calendar.

The varsity schedules follow:

Basketball

Dec. 9—Toronto at Ithaca; 16—Lafayette at Ithaca; 19—Syracuse at Syracuse; 27—Toledo at Toledo; 28—Bradley Tech. at Peoria; 30—Michigan at Columbus.
Jan. 1—Ohio State at Columbus; 2—Canisius at Buffalo; 6—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia*; 9—Colgate at Hamilton; 13—Pittsburgh at Ithaca; 17—Columbia at Ithaca*; 19—Yale at New Haven*; 20—Army at West Point; 27—Princeton at Ithaca*.
Feb. 10—Pennsylvania at Ithaca*; 14—Yale at Ithaca*; 16—Dartmouth at Hanover*; 17—Harvard at Cambridge*; 24—Princeton at Princeton; 28—Harvard at Ithaca*.
March 4—Dartmouth at Ithaca*; 9—Columbia at New York*.

*League games.

Boxing

Jan. 13—Navy at Annapolis; 20—Yale at Ithaca.
Feb. 10—Toronto at Ithaca; 15—Syracuse at Syracuse; 24—Army at Ithaca.
March 2—Penn State at State College; 8-9—Intercollegiates at State College.

Fencing

Jan. 20—Yale at Ithaca.
Feb. 9—Princeton at Princeton; 10—Navy at Annapolis; 24—Penn State and Syracuse at Ithaca.
March 1—New York University at New York City; 2—Columbia at New York City; 9—Pennsylvania at Ithaca; 16—Hamilton at Clinton; 29-30—Intercollegiates at New York City.

Swimming

Jan. 13—Yale at New Haven; 19—Columbia at New York City; 20—Army at West Point.
Feb. 10—Rochester at Ithaca; 17—Penn State at State College; 21—Princeton at Princeton.
March 2—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 9—Syracuse at Ithaca.

Wrestling

Jan. 13—Penn State at Ithaca; 20—Yale at New Haven.
Feb. 12—Columbia at New York City; 17—Syracuse at Ithaca; 24—Lehigh at Ithaca.
March 2—Penn at Philadelphia; 8-9—Intercollegiates at Syracuse.

Hockey

Jan. 10—Colgate at Hamilton; 13—St. Lawrence at Canton.
Feb. 17—Army at West Point; 21—Colgate at Ithaca; 24—Hamilton at Clinton.

Brown Tickets Available Here

Because of the awakened interest in the Brown-Rutgers game at Providence, R. I., Thanksgiving morning, Tommy Taylor, Athletic Director of Brown, has sent a block of good seats to take care of the Boston Alumni.

The tickets will be available at the office of Ed Place in the Hotel Statler up through Wednesday night.

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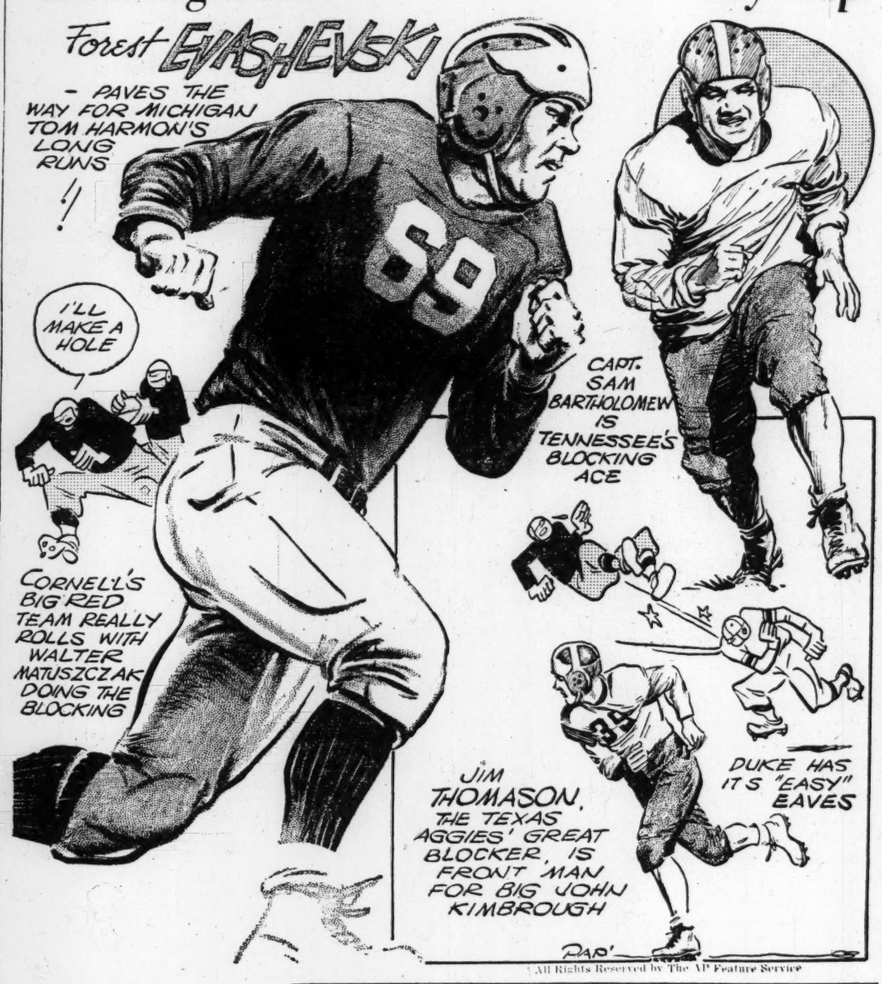
For colorful descriptive cruise folder, ask or write any Authorized Travel Agent or UNITED FRUIT COMPANY, 462 Boylston St., Boston; Pier 3, N. R., New York City; Pier 9, North Wharves, Philadelphia.

'Blocking Backs' —By Pap'


Forest EVASHEVSKI
- PAVES THE WAY FOR MICHIGAN TOM HARMON'S LONG RUNS !
I'LL MAKE A HOLE
CAPT. SAM BARTHOLOMEW IS TENNESSEE'S BLOCKING ACE
CORNELL'S BIG RED TEAM REALLY ROLLS WITH WALTER MATUSZCZAK DOING THE BLOCKING
JIM THOMASON, THE TEXAS AGGIES' GREAT BLOCKER, IS FRONT MAN FOR BIG JOHN KIMBROUGH
DUKE HAS IT'S "EASY" EAVES
PAP'

All Rights Reserved by The AP Feature Service

While the Harmons, Cafegos, McAfees, Kimbroughs and other ball carriers romp up and down the nation's gridirons to grab the headlines, the lads who make their exploits possible, the blocking backs, are too often overlooked.

There have been several occasions this fall when the true value of such great blocking backs as Forest Evashevski, Sam Bartholomew, Jim Thomason, Walter Matuszczak and "Easy" Eaves was brought to light.

Take the case of Evashevski, the big 200-pound quarterback who sends Tom Harmon off on his dazzling touchdown dashes. Harmon was hailed as another Red Grange as he romped up and down the field to pile up big scores against Michigan State, Iowa, Chicago and Yale. And then came the awakening.

Michigan faced Illinois with Evashevski on the sidelines. It was the first game in which Harmon was without the blocking of his roommate and the result was a startling upset. The Illini stopped Harmon and in so doing stopped Michigan and exploded the "wonder team" myth that was being built around the Wolverines. Against Minnesota the following week end, it was pretty much the same story. Harmon was stopped again with Evashevski on the sidelines and Michigan suffered its second loss.

Evashevski returned to action against Pennsylvania, and Harmon, as if revived by magic, proceeded to run wild against the Quakers and Michigan again returned to its winning ways.

Cornell's success this fall can, in a large measure, be traced to the efforts of Quarterback Walter Matuszczak as a blocker. Matuszczak is rated the outstanding blocking back in the East. Cornell's victory over Ohio State was made possible through his efforts. With Walter on the sidelines nursing bruises, Cornell barely managed to squeeze by Columbia and Colgate. But when Matuszczak returned to action against Dartmouth the Big Red team shifted into high and snowed under the Big Green.

Pap'

Thompson to Manage

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa. (AP)—Lafayette Fresco Thompson, former National League infielder, has been named manager of the Williamsport team in the Eastern Baseball League.

Last year he managed the Hartford team in the same league. He succeeds Marty McManus as chief of the Grays. Salary terms were not announced.

In his major league career, Thompson played a year with Pittsburgh, four with the Phillies, two with Brooklyn and two short terms with the Giants.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Schedule Nov. 28

National League

Detroit at New York Rangers
Toronto at Boston.

International-American League

Philadelphia at Springfield.

American Association

Wichita at St. Paul.
(No games last night.)

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Sports Around the Hub

Major-Minor Meetings Next Week

Spotting Eddie and Mrs. Collins in box 45 at the Boston Garden last evening as the indoor baseball season opened, reminded us that the annual major-minor league meetings will be in progress at Cincinnati next week. Eddie, of course, will be there as one of the representatives of the Red Sox. Tom Yawkey, Herb Pennock, Tom Daly, and Joe Cronin will also support the Hub's American League interests at the Netherland-Plaza Hotel. Despite the presence of this sizable delegation, however, Collins says the Red Sox are not likely to make any important trades.

To be "important," a deal would have to include a first-class pitcher or catcher, or both. Although the Sox have several promising young hurlers coming along in their farm system, there is little hope that they will develop rapidly enough to make the club a pennant contender as early as 1940. But, of course, you never can tell.

Also in Cincy for the minor league sessions early in the week and the major meetings which follow, will be Bob Quinn, John Quinn, Jack McCallister, Eddie Onslow and Rudy Hulswitt of the Bee family. Bob Quinn, like Collins, does not expect an active market this winter, but will listen to any offers which may come in his direction.

Incidentally, reconstruction work at Fenway Park is scheduled to begin the first part of next week. Work was held up by the football season. The Holy Cross-Boston College battle closes the Fenway card on Saturday.

Maple Leafs, who meet the Bruins at the Garden this evening, have enough players in their Toronto clubhouse to ice two teams. The reason for the surplus is that Connie Smythe is without a minor league outfit this season. He is waiting for the city fathers to complete a new rink at Buffalo. When assembled again, Eddie Powers will manage the Buffalo interests.

Billy Taylor, called the "outstanding amateur in Ontario" before signing a professional contract, is the freshman sensation of the Maple Leafs. The youngster needs only a little added weight to become a star in the N. H. L.

A squad of 27 B. U. Terriers left today for Tampa, Fla., where on Friday evening they will engage the University of Tampa eleven. Passing was stressed by Pat Hanley in the final home workout yesterday.

Ja-Ja Working In Warsaw Restaurant

WARSAW (AP)—The internationally famed Polish woman tennis star, Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, now is a waitress, one of several Polish athletic notables whose fortunes have been changed by the war.

Ja-Ja has accepted a job in a Warsaw restaurant which specializes in the famous "Bigos," a Polish dish consisting of cabbage with small pieces of meat.

Her fellow waiters and waitresses include Ignacy Tloczynski, a Davis Cup tennis player, Janusz Kusocinski, a distance runner, and Mme. Maria Kwasniewska, Olympic javelin thrower.

Miss Jedrzejowska early in the war went to the home of her parents in Krakow, and found them destitute. She had to look for a job.

'In the Army'

CLEVELAND (AP)—Gustav Kilian and Heinz Vopel, known wherever six-day bicycle racers pursue the "squirrelly whirl" as stars of the game, will be out of circulation indefinitely.

They're in the army now—the German army—they informed promoter Dick Deutsch by letter.

"The Fuehrer says 'no,'" they replied with regrets to an invitation to participate in Cleveland's annual race starting Christmas Eve.

Women's Polo Team

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 28 (AP)—Maine's only women's polo team will play its first game tonight at the Kennebec Valley Riding Club, in Farmingdale, meeting a men's group.

The team includes Mrs. L. J. Sheaffer, of Gardiner, and Mrs. Doris Payne, Mrs. Antoinette Gingras, and Mrs. Mary Hawkins, all of Augusta.

Wildcats Release Basketball Dates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H.—The University of New Hampshire basketball forces will open their season Dec. 13 facing Colby at Durham, according to the schedule released by Carl Lundholm, athletic director.

Including the customary two meetings each with the other four members of the New England League, the schedule lists 15 games.

The schedule follows:

Dec. 13—Colby at Durham; 15—M. I. T. at Boston.
Jan. 4—Rhode Island State at Kingston; 6—Tufts at Durham; 10—Boston University at Durham; 13—Connecticut at Storrs; 16—Bates at Lewiston; 17—Maine at Orono.
Feb. 3—Uortheastern at Durham; 9—Connecticut at Durham; 10—Northeastern at Boston; 13—Lowell Textile at Durham; 17—Springfield at Durham; 21—Rhode Island State at Durham; 24—Maine at Durham.

100,000 Expected At High School Game

CHICAGO, Nov. 28 (AP)—Chicago takes its high school football seriously.

Soldiers Field will be the scene Saturday of the high school championship game between Mt. Carmel, Catholic champion, and Fenger High, Public School champion, and a crowd of close to 100,000 is expected.

A year ago 80,000 saw the title game and two years ago 115,000 jammed the massive lake front stadium to see Austin's Bill De Correvont, now a Northwestern sophomore, romp against Leo High.

Proceeds of the game go into a Christmas fund for the city's poor.

Springfield Co-Captains

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP) — Donald "Dutch" Grant of Chaumont, N. Y., and Dick Walker of New London, Conn., have been chosen to share the captaincy of Springfield College's 1940 football team. Grant is a tackle, Walker a blocking back.

Curtis Elected

WATERVILLE, Maine, Nov. 28 (AP)—Theodore Curtis, Athletic Director of the University of Maine, yesterday was elected President of the Maine Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Alabama received Rose Bowl invitation after defeating Vanderbilt 34-0 in last game of all-winning season.

Coach Frank Leahy Gives Credit to Dobie

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the annual Boston College-Holy Cross game due to be played at Fenway Park this Saturday, Coach Cleo O'Donnell of St. Anselm's was a most appropriate speaker yesterday at the football writers' weekly luncheon meeting at the Parker House. Cleo used to be head coach of the Crusaders when Maj. Frank Cavanaugh held the reins for the Eagles, and due to them both the rivalry has grown into what it is today.

Cleo rolled back the tarpaulin of time to the days when Cav used to begin the build-up for the game. "He used to tell me not to speak to him when we would pass on the street, and I as his stooge did as he said. He would tell of the huge scores B. C. was going to run up on my team, and his words acted on my boys better than any pregame speech I could have made. And in those days," he declared, "we did not have teams three and four deep. Our first eleven had to play most of the game."

One of O'Donnell's pet theries, now that he is a small-college coach, is that the larger college coaches are not letting up when they substitute freely. "Remember when St. Anselm's tied Holy Cross?" he asked. "I told my boys the only chance they would have would be to play hard enough to make the Crusaders keep their first team in there, and that is what happened. The teams tired together. When fresh men come in—reserves who are not sure of their jobs—they block harder, run harder, and tackle harder, and consequently take more out of the smaller college eleven."

The meeting was featured by bouquet-tossing between Frank Leahy of B. C. and Joe Sheeketski of Holy Cross, both of whom are in their first year as head coaches at their respective institutions. Each said the other has done a wonderful job this season.

"The Eagles will be ready mentally for this game," Leahy declared. "The Crusaders have had a week's lay-off and have had time to put some new plays in their repertoire. I even understand they practiced Sunday morning. Holy Cross undoubtedly will be favored, and as such, the burden of proof will be upon them. If we can carry the same spirit into this game as we did against Kansas State, the game should be most interesting."

Before he concluded Leahy paid a tribute to the seniors on his squad. "I appealed to them to be the leaders when we began training," he said, "and they did not let me down. They were first on the field at practice, put that extra something into every assignment, and co-operated in every way And I think the reason they were able to co-operate so fully was due to the training they received under Gil Dobie (Frank's predecessor) They have been the easiest group to coach I have met in my short experience as a coach."

Sheeketski put on a little moaning act when it came his turn to speak. "I saw the Kansas State game and I am sorry I did," he declared. "Frank's four-and-one-half teams (Leahy had mentioned having only three) put on a show that has taken Holy Cross out of being the favorite.

"Boston College certainly has some grand scouts," he went on. "Why, I didn't think even the head of Holy Cross knew we practiced Sunday. And, believe me, they tell Frank everything and everybody else nothing. I asked Johnny Druze (the Eagles' line coach and scout) about Toczylowski and he said he didn't even know the fellow."

Sheeketski said he would definitely start his second team, and that the Crusaders would use a huddle, even though the last time they used it was in the Louisiana State game. (L. S. U. 26, Holy Cross 7.) "The huddle may bother the boys," he said. "I believe with Dr. Eddie Anderson (Joe's predecessor at Holy Cross and now the famous coach of Iowa) that signals are better. The boys are out there to think, and they should be able to add two and two to get four."

Dick Harlow of Harvard said he was glad the season for him was over. "At least I won't have to listen to any more scouting reports. Floyd Stahl made our opponents look impressive enough, but in most cases," he said with a half-smile, "he did not make his reports strong enough." Harlow praised the play of Brooks at tackle and Seymour in the backfield for Yale last Saturday. "Yale thoroughly deserved to win," he said.

Pat Hanley threw cold water on the thoughts of anyone who might wish he were taking the trip to Tampa, Fla., leaving tonight, with the Boston University squad. "We take the bus to Providence, the boat to New York, a day coach to Washington, where we stop off to practice, another day coach to Richmond, Va., finally a sleeper to Jacksonville, and then another day coach to Tampa. We play Friday night, and leave Saturday noon for Boston. Would anybody like to trade me a ticket to the game here Saturday for my place on the trip?"

Lew Manly of Tufts declared himself pleased with the wind-up of his season, which saw the Jumbos trounce Mass. State 34-7. "It was great to be able to substitute whenever I wanted to," said Lew.

At Indoor Baseball Opening

Indoor baseball had its Boston premier on the cement floor of the Garden last night before some 4,000 open-minded customers, most of whom decided after dodging foul balls for about three hours that the new professional pastime has interesting possibilities. An hour prior to the time the local and Brooklyn teams took the "field," the press discovered at least one strong point in favor of the innovation—the fellows behind it are first class.

After the game out under way, the crowd saw a lightning-fast contest not far removed from big league baseball. There were home runs, double plays, stolen bases and infield flies. The baseball fan first felt at home, however, when Pitcher Hubbard of the Bostons challenged Umpire O'Connor's eyesight in the opening inning.

The indoor pitcher must toss underhand. Just the same, the hurlers amaze you with their speed. Bartlett, the Brooklyn ace, fanned 10 in the openedfi which he won by 4-3. The locals were no match for the more experienced visitors in the second, 8-0.

The rival right fielders played the tricky stadium wall like Mel Ott does at the Polo Grounds. Because of the shorter dimensions of the indoor sport, it is not uncommon for the right fielder to throw out a batter on what ordinarily would be a single. In fact, Benzig of Brooklyn twice forced runners at second base in one inning.

The hardest worker in the Garden was the first base umpire. Almost every play down the line could be called either way.

At the dinner before the doubleheader, President Tris Speaker of the Indoor League pointed out that this pastime, like the big leagues, has its pitchers and its throwers. Asked the difference between a pitcher and a thrower, the Grey Eagle answered: "About 18 hits."

The chief problem facing Tack Hardwick, the Hub prexy, is discovery of more talented players. His present group is willing and keeps hustling, but lacks the finesse which comes with experience. However, Tack promises a winner if Boston wants more of the game

It must have cost Hardwick and his associates plenty for balls. More than 40, at $1.10 a foul, were tipped into the seats. Krevet, the visiting left fielder, rode one into deep center. It landed among empty seats, but the spot at once became thickly populated.

One feminine fan suggested that they call the Boston team "Kangaroos," because "they jump around so much."

The boys in the press coop were poking fun at Hardwick. After Tack had made it quite plain that this was indoor baseball and not softball, someone discovered the following stamped on the large white sphere—"Soft Ball."

E. R.

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Green Bay Packers clinched Western Division title in National Pro Football League, defeating Detroit Lions 26-17.

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Every 3rd day, New York to St. Petersburg. Reserved seats for entire trip—no extra cost. Lv. N. Y. Penna. Sta. 3:30 P.M. Connecting train Lv. Boston 9:00 A.M.

Beginning Dec. 15th — East Coast
ORANGE BLOSSOM SPECIAL
26¼ Hours to Miami
The only, all-Pullman, Diesel-electric service to Florida's east coast. Lv. N. Y. Penna. Sta. at 1:20 P.M. Through sleeping cars, Boston to Miami—Tues., Thurs. and Sats.—daily after Dec. 30. Lv. Boston 8:30 A.M.

Beginning Dec. 15th — West Coast
ORANGE BLOSSOM SPECIAL
NEW Diesel-electric service to Florida's
west coast. 1½ hours faster New York to St. Petersburg. Lv. N. Y. Penna. Sta. at 1:30 P.M. Sleeping cars, Boston to Miami—Tues., Thurs. and Sats.—daily after Dec. 30—Lv. Boston 8:30 A.M.

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Go Modern - Go Seaboard

Decorative Arts Antiques

Modern Homes for Lots Under 30 Feet—Some New Books

Home Planning and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

No. 4. Courtesy Henry Doelger, Builder, Inc. Others © by K. Morrison

San Francisco solves the problem of the narrow lot by such houses as these. Some are built in rows, others are detached, with a small space between dwellings. The most recent examples are designed on simple lines, carried out in stucco or frame. No. 2 is a corner house typical of these later practices. No. 1 differs somewhat in plan from the others. Nos. 1 and 4 have covered entrances alongside the garage, as mentioned in the article which describes the plan of No. 4. In No. 3 the Cape Cod house on the left, with pleasing treatment of garage doors, contrasts with the Spanish-style house on the right. Plans of both floors of No. 4 are shown at right.

Answers to Questions

There is enough of general interest in the queries steadily coming to us from readers to make it seem advisable to print some of them each week, with our replies. Those of minor interest will be answered, as at present, by letter.

In no case can we attempt to place valuations on articles of any sort, although we may sometimes give suggestions about selling.

Questions are welcomed concerning all subjects within the range of these columns, and should be sent with a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Photographs are usually necessary to assist in identifying and dating things classed as antiques.

Using Different Styles Together

Minnesota

You have advised mixing furniture of two or more periods in the same home, and I would like more explanation of your ideas about this. Do you mean one might go so far as to include modernistic pieces with Chippendale or with Sheraton? L. B. C.

One good reason for having a mixture of furniture styles for the same interior is, that such an arrangement avoids the ready-made effect which is so often seen in the display rooms of stores. The purchase of "suites" allows little exercise of taste as to single items which might serve better the needs of one's home, than would the standard group.

Another point in favor of carefully assembled variety of styles. This gives a room the appearance that naturally develops in an old established home that has inherited heirlooms, and has supplemented them with later styles of chairs, tables and so forth, that are more comfortable and otherwise better suited to present-day needs.

But perhaps you already have nearly all the furniture you need, and are thinking only of adding one or a few articles of modern design. This can be done successfully with careful choice of new types, which have something in common with surrounding things, in material and in lines and tones. In such a case a small group of related items might be desirable, such as an easy chair, low side table or small bookcase, and lamp; or a game table with two or more chairs.

Some recent modern designs have strong suggestions of Hepplewhite or Sheraton lines, making them easily harmonious with those eighteenth century forms. But most Chippendale pieces lack similarity to either the lines or the materials of contemporary types, making their association a matter calling for unusual discretion. C. G. B.

A plum colored floor surrounded with apple green walls lends cheer to a winter living room. With upholstery of yellow chintz figured with gold and ivory. Window draperies of apple green should match the wall color.

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The House on a 27-Foot Lot

By Kathrine Morrison

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

How can I make the most of a narrow lot? This is a question which architects and builders have to face when dealing with high priced city or suburban property. Formerly, people put up houses several stories high, each story usually only two rooms deep. The disadvantages of this practice are apparent to anyone who has lived in an old-fashioned narrow fronted house, either in London or in one of the older American cities. The staircases are dark and there are too many of them. Also there are awkward expedients in the way of interior lighting.

Modern San Francisco has approached this problem from quite a different angle, as thousands of small suburban houses are designed horizontally instead of vertically. The average width of a lot in the newer developments is from 25 to 28 feet. The living accommodation is all on one floor but not on the ground level. This is occupied by a combination basement and garage. The rooms above are reached by both an inner and an outer staircase.

The upper floor has all the amenities of a country bungalow or a city apartment. The depth of these homes depends on the number of rooms they contain. Some extend back as far as sixty feet and practically all have gardens to the rear.

Sunlight for All Rooms

Maximum lighting for the inner rooms is the chief concern of the designer, and various experiments have been tried. In some older buildings two houses share an inner courtyard, which is just wide enough for two parallel flights of stairs leading into their respective garage basements. One of these older dwellings which the writer visited had no less than three rooms with windows opening onto this narrow courtyard—the dining room, the breakfast nook and the kitchen. Two bedrooms at the back and a large living room on the front received ample lighting from the outside, and there was a skylight in the bathroom.

Present practice favors two other solutions. Both provide entirely adequate daylight, largely because there is such a high average of sunshine here. One is a small inner patio; the other a covered path next to the garage leading to an open flight of steps. Some idea of the latter device may be gained by looking at the illustrations. They show houses where an entrance alongside the garage leads into a diminutive covered court, as in No. 1. This is paved and often has an attractive planting along one wall. The covered area leads to an outside staircase which takes the place of a well or patio. The published plans are typical of many used for the more up-to-date houses, and are good examples of interiors designed for space economy.

The Plan of Number 4

In the above plan of a two-bedroom house, the front door leads into a tiny entry hall, opening into the living room with a large corner fireplace. An archway connects this living room with a small dining room, adjoining the kitchen which is lighted by a window overlooking the outer staircase.

The kitchen contains everything calculated to make housework easy for the woman who does her own work—cupboards and china cabinets, a cooler for fruits and vegetables with outside ventilation, refrigerator; a cooking range under a skylight and a breakfast nook with upholstered built-in seats.

Elsewhere also, the house embodies many comforts and conveniences, so that in these respects, it compares favorably with much larger establishments. For instance, there are plenty of outlets for electric reading lamps, four closets, a tiled bathroom with both tub and shower, all rooms warmed from an automatic gas heater, and a storage heater for constant hot water.

Ground Floors Much Alike

The garage basements of these houses are all very much alike, with concrete floors, wash tubs and windows overlooking the back yards. Many people convert part of this bare basement into a games' room, at slight additional expense.

Are not long rows of houses, so alike in plan, bound to be monotonous? Not necessarily. Indeed the suburban builders of San Francisco have gone to considerable lengths to avoid such an effect. The result of their efforts in some of the older streets is somewhat disconcerting, with startling juxtapositions—Tudor adaptations next to Cape Cod Colonial; pseudo-Norman façades alongside Spanish stucco frontages, with ornate balconies, turrets, wrought iron work and even plaster coats-of-arms and embellishments.

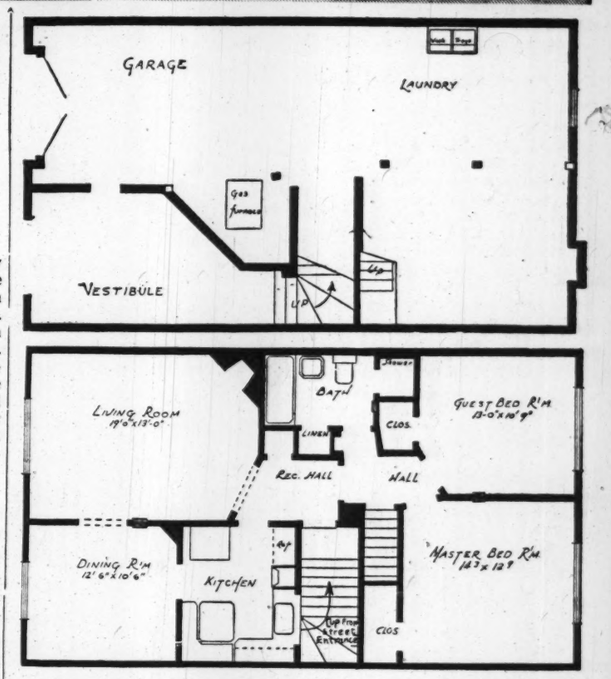
Recent homes are more sober in design, although retaining a welcome brightness of color. Many of them have white walls, with pastel shades for the doors and window trim, and gaily colored roofs. The ultra-modern style seems peculiarly suited to such exteriors, and there are various types of simple frame construction.

Garages Neatly Subordinated

The garage is unavoidably a prominent feature of such narrow houses. It is difficult to disguise it or to minimize its importance. The most satisfactory elevations are those in which the garage entrance repeats some salient feature of the architecture; such as those having boldly panelled doors recalling the structure or decoration of the windows, or where a balcony projects beyond the garage. Well chosen shrubs often help to mitigate the starkness of such entrance ways, which are separated from the pavements by a strip of lawn and a driveway.

The purchase price of these houses includes the cost of the land, but actual construction charges range from $3,500 to about $6,000. The most expensive houses are detached from each other, are wider and have more rooms. These relatively low figures are possible because deep foundations are not needed here nor are the thick walls which are indispensable in less favored climates.

Prospective owners can obtain FHA loans with an initial capital outlay amounting to 10 per cent of the value of the house and land. The remainder is payable in monthly instalments over a period of 25 years, including taxes and interest.



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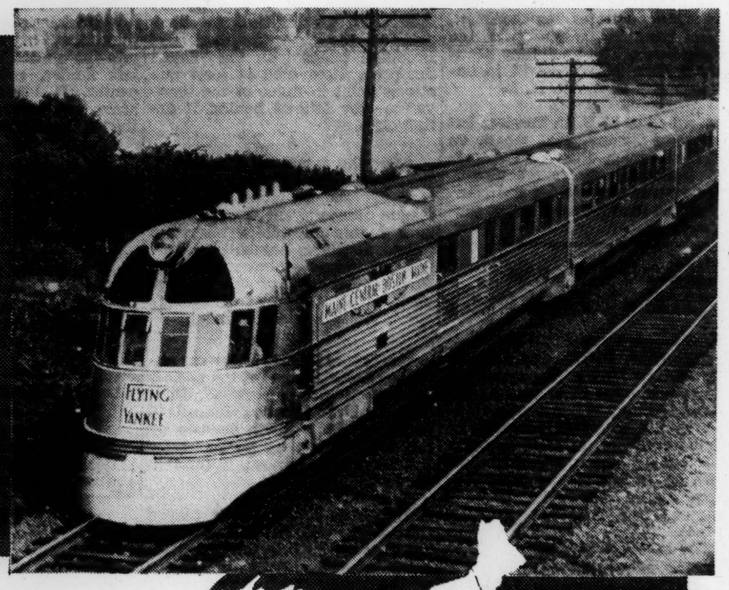

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Of Books—and Other Things

Wedgwood Club's Annual

The appearance of the annual review of the Wedgwood Club has come to be a notable event of each season, for it is esteemed by collectors of many kinds of things, as well as by those who specialize in the wares of this famous potter. Written and edited by Jean Gorely, Secretary of the Wedgwood Club, the present 120-page booklet contains her reports of last season's seven monthly meetings, compactly recorded with understanding and appreciation. These accounts give evidence of the unusual ability in membership which is able to derive such valuable material from its own ranks, for the variety of programs and the many sided interest attached to each one, make the records of wide general appeal.

John Cook, Curator of the Wedgwood Museum at Stoke-on-Trent, England, contributes a full-length account of Wedgwood's experiences in copying the Portland Vase. This includes numerous letters of his connected with this bold adventure, and a chronology of all "editions."

As has been true of the five preceding numbers of "Old Wedgwood," the editor's contributions are marked by lively scholarship and popular interest. "Yorkshire Bowls" introduces the pirating of the Wedgwood name by other potters, and explains the jumbled counterfeit mark on a bowl in the Boston Art Museum. The lamps made by Wedgwood are the subject of another newsy article by her, while Popular Fallacies, and Miscellany add lighter touches.

A Book of Glass Pitchers

Two Hundred Pattern Glass Pitchers, is the title of a book written by Minnie Watson Kamm and sold in paper covers for one dollar by Mrs. Oliver Kamm, 365 Lakeshore Drive, Grosse Pointe Farms, Michigan. As a collector of pressed glass, the author has found that cream pitchers are more in demand than almost any other form of glass, and that a great many patterns which turn up have not been listed either by Mrs. Ruth Webb Lee or by Mr. Enos.

Recognizing buyers' desire for a fuller identification of these things, Mrs. Kamm has sketched and described here a large number of these "unknowns" and has given them names which seem suited to their patterns. Nearly as many already bearing names appear also, as aides to comparison of pattern types and details, making the book a natural and valuable supplement to preceding and more general volumes mentioned.

Pictorial Americana

Historical prints of the American scene will occupy the entire session of Thursday evening Nov. 30, at the Parke-Bernet Galleries, 30 East 57th Street, New York City. The property of Robert W. Thorpe, the sale covers a notable collection of views of cities, colleges and public buildings; portraits of celebrities and sporting subjects. Nearly all are classed as fine, rare, or unique, making it an event of importance to collectors of lithographs, engravings and mezzotints that have to do with American subjects.

Views of San Francisco and Sacramento in 1849; thirty-three Chicago scenes in colored lithographs from the esteemed Jevne and Almini series of 1866; a colored line-engraving of Philadelphia in the 1730's, and an uncolored one of Charleston in 1744; the first and second large Barber colored wood-engravings of New Haven; three colored lithographs of Nevada City as it was in 1861; and Doolittle's Yale College, 1807; these are outstanding among prints in this group of subjects.

Among portraits of note are the brilliant Valentine Green mezzotint of Copley's Henry Laurens of Charleston, President of the Continental Congress. George Washington is the subject of a number of prints; Alexander Hamilton, engraved by Rollinson after the painting by Robertson; General Lafayette, painted and engraved by DeBucourt in 1790.

Glass Paperweights

The great variety of glass paperweights, and the involved beauty of many of them, will attract many people to the title of the book, American Glass Paperweights, by Francis Edgar Smith, just published by The Antique Press, Wollaston, Mass., at $10. Numerous magazine articles on the subject have appeared during recent years, but this seems to be the first book.

Evidently the author has given considerable attention to the specialty, and seems to have had acquaintance with makers of these fascinating objects. His resulting attempts to explain the technique of their making and to classify types are commendable as efforts but fall short of their purpose, in this reviewer's opinion.

There are thirty plates in the little book, with explanatory comments, not all the pictures doing justice to the subjects. Of the 170-odd pages, about fifty are blank—for "Notes." The price seems astonishingly excessive.

Associated Artists

Two hundred original etchings and lithographs by American artists, over one hundred water colors and small oils, and a series of color reproductions of American paintings, as well as colored lithographs, are included in the Christmas Art Exhibition which opened November 15th, at the Associated American Artists' Galleries, 711 Fifth Avenue (near 55th Street) New York, and continues on view daily from 10:00 a. m. to 6:00 p. m. except Sunday, through December 23rd.

The etchings and lithographs include the entire series published by the Associated American Artists at $5 each, all limited in edition and signed. The water colors range in price from $10 upwards. The color reproductions are at $7.50 each.

Also offered will be Christmas cards illustrated with etchings and lithographs by contemporary American artists, and four in full color by Grant Wood. These are 10, 15 and 25 cents each.

Illustrated catalogues of most of the works in the exhibition will be sent on request anywhere in the country. A special gift catalogue has been prepared which will be forwarded on request. Arrangements have been made for gift packaging and shipment anywhere in the world of any of the works shown. C. G. B.

Commerce and Finance

Imports and Exports in October Both Well Above Last Year

Business and Industry

$500,000,000 Is Offered By Treasury

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Henry Morgenthau, asking the public to lend the Treasury $500,000,000 for imminent Federal expenses, said that Congress soon must do something about increasing the national debt limit or levying new taxes, "if the boys are going to eat."

He made the "eating" comment in a joking tone and declined to explain it. However, it was understood the Secretary meant that if Congressional appropriations were going to be met the Treasury would need some means of getting the money.

The $500,000,000, for which bids will be received tomorrow, will be an addition to the public debt, now $41,286,551,646. With more deficits in view, the Treasury is getting close to the $45,000,000,000 limit placed on the debt more than 15 years ago.

Secretary Shows Confidence

Mr. Morgenthau, grinning to show that he was "not worried" about the debt situation, said his confidence in public investment demand for Government bonds was shown by his choice of a two per cent interest rate on the 9- to 11-year bonds to be sold to raise the $500,000,000. This was, he said, the lowest interest rate ever offered on a comparable government security.

Although the Treasury has $1,500,000,000 in cash on hand, Mr. Morgenthau said the borrowing was being undertaken because of the need for more cash to pay for the deficit in coming months. Since the fiscal year began July 1, the Treasury has spent $3,756,470,503, and taken in $2,125,996,920, causing a deficit of $1,630,473,582. The deficit may increase another $2,000,000,000 before the fiscal year end next June 30.

Mr. Morgenthau also announced that a new plan for enabling small stockholders to buy portions of a Government bond issue would be tried out in today's financing. Usually, all bids for new bonds are filed on the basis of immediate delivery of the bonds, which enables the purchasers to resell them whenever they please. Such offers usually total many times the amount of bonds the Treasury wants to sell, and the bidders are apportioned small shares of their bids.

Small Investors Favored

This procedure will be allowed again, but any small investors wanting to buy not more than $5,000 worth of the new bonds and willing to let the Treasury hold the securities for 60 days to prevent resale until then, will be sold all they ask for up to $5,000. Mr. Morgenthau explained that speculators were unlikely to file this type of bid because of the 60-day restriction.

In addition to the $500,000,000 worth of the new bonds to be sold the public, the Treasury will issue another $50,000,000 of the same type of bonds to refund other Treasury obligations owned by Government trust accounts such as postal savings. This batch of securities will not affect the total public debt.

NORFOLK, Va. (AP)—The $45,000,000 debt limit of the United States Government will have to be raised, Ellsworth C. Alvord, former special assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury under the late Andrew W. Mellon, said in an address before a regional conference of the southeastern division of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

"You need not worry about what would happen (if the debt limit were not lifted)," he said. "The limit will simply have to be increased."

Mr. Alvord, now a Washington attorney, is chairman of the Committee on Federal Finance of the U. S. Chamber.

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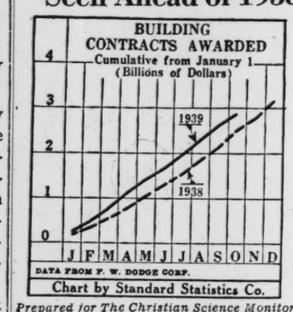
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Medford Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 11
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Dec. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 20

Building Contracts Seen Ahead of 1938



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Building contract awards will compare unfavorably with a year earlier in November and December, but the total of the F. W. Dodge figures for the full year will still be comfortably ahead of 1938.

Asks Suggestions For Reorganizing McKesson & Robbins

NEW YORK (AP)—A request for suggestions as to how to reorganize McKesson & Robbins, Inc., was sent to creditors and stockholders of the big drug and liquor house by William J. Wardall, trustee of the company. He asked that such plans be sent him on or before next January 15.

The reorganization will be the first of any large corporation under Chapter 10 of the Bankruptcy Act which went into effect last year, just two months before the Coster-Musica scandal revelations which caused the ffairs of McKesson & Robbins to be put into trusteeship.

In his notice to creditors, Mr. Wardall stated that the company's "Book inflation of assets" at the end of 1938 was $21,025,658 "of which approximately $2,870,000 was misappropriated and the balance represented by book entries of fictitious assets which never existed."

Mr. Wardall asserted that reorganiztion of the company is essential because $15,725,000 in debentures, now due and owing would otherwise leave the company unable to discharge this and other indebtedness.

"The damage or rescission claims by stockholders . . ." continued Mr. Wardall, "have not been adjudicated. Certain claims of this nature have been filed and others undoubtely will be asserted unless this problem can be eliminated under the provisions of a plan of reorganization. . . . This reason alone makes reorganization necessary."

The trustee suggested that $7,000,000 was available as of September 30 for distribution to creditors as "cash on hand not needed in the normal operation of the business." Total cash on hand on that date, he said, totaled $13, 823,727.

Mr. Wardall also suggested: "The plan should make provision for the holders of common stock as well as preference stock." He pointed out that the common stock showed earnings in 1936, 1937 (both correct) and the first nine months of this year.

Excess Exports In October Far Ahead of 1938

WASHINGTON (AP)—Exports of American merchandise exceeded imports in October by the largest margin in nearly two years, the Commerce Department reported.

Exports totaled $332,079,000 and imports $215,281,000. The $116,798,000 difference was said by the department to be the widest spread for any month since January, 1938.

Although the report showed a slight increase for the month in exports to Latin America, which has been largely cut off from some of its European sources of supply, experts said the full effect of the war on American trade was not shown.

Well Ahead of 1938

In October last year, exports totaled $277,668,000 and imports $178,024,000, an export excess of $99,644,000. The excess of exports in October enabled totals for 1939 to creep up on last year, and the $2,516,978,000 export total for the first 10 months of the year was $681,192,000 ahead of imports. In the same period last year, exports totaled $2,573,115,000 and were $960,220,000 ahead of imports.

A few war effects were shown by the October figures, especially in the failure of tobacco shipments to make the usual seasonal gain. Tobacco shipments totaled $6,190,000 compared with $29,489,000 in October a year ago. England is one country which has been cutting down tobacco purchases.

Cotton exports which had lagged in serious manner, increased, however, to $47,254,000 in October, which was more than double the figure for the same month last year.

Other export increases included fruit, automobiles, and corn.

Imports, as well as exports, were larger than in October last year, due largely to increased American purchases of foreign rubber, coffee, cocoa, woodpulp, newsprint and silk.

Cotton Exports Higher

The large import total, officials said, did not necessarily mean an increased flow of foreign goods into the United States, because entries of foreign merchandise into bonded warehouses exceeded withdrawals for the purpose of sale in the United States from stocks put there in previous months. Some of the goods going into bonded warehouses might later be exported rather than sold in this country.

Raw cotton exports totaled 487,901,000 pounds in October and 1,813,477,000 pounds in the first 10 months of the year, compared with 259,763,000 and 1,965,569,000 a year ago. Imports amounted to 10,848,000 pounds and 84,443,000 pounds, compared with 7,619,000 and 93,107,000.

Exports of wheat totaled 1,701,000 bushels in October and 61,165,000 bushels in the first 10 months, compared with 3,104,000 and 77,658,000 last year. Imports for milling and export amounted to 918,000 bushels and 9,009,000 bushels, compared with 1,223,000 and 2,426,000 last year.

Exports of corn totaled 5,517,000 bushels in October and 25,634,000 bushels in the first 10 months of the year, compared with 4,069,000 and 137,812,000 last year.

Nation's Installed Power Plant Capacity Up 3 P. C. in 9 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The installed capacity of all electric generating plants reporting to the Federal Power Commission exceeded 40,000,000 kilowatts as of September 30, 1939, representing an increase of 1,161,864 kilowatts, or 3.0 per cent, since December 31, 1938.

Hydro-electric plants had a capacity of 11,353,925 kilowatts and the capacity of steam and internal combustion plants totaled 28,850,044 kilowatts, making a grand total of 40,203,969 kilowatts.

The net increase in the installed capacity of hydro plants totaled 287,862 kilowatts and the remainder, or 874,002 kilowatts, represents the net increase in the installed capacity of steam and internal combustion plants.

Major hydro-electric installations during the current calendar year consist of one privately owned 75,000-kilowatt plant in Virginia, and two additional units at Boulder Dam increasing its capacity by 165,000 kilowatts. All of the remaining changes in hydro-electric capacity were made up of net increases of less than 25,000 kilowatts at each plant.

Two additions in the capacity of privately owned steam generating plants, each in excess of 50,000 kilowatts, were reported. One municipally owned steam plant installed an additional 30,000 kilowatt unit during the current year.

Privately owned electric utilities had 8,928,870 kilowatts of hydro-electric generating equipment, or 78.6 per cent of the total hydro equipment. The installed capacity of privately owned steam and internal combustion plants totaled 25,530,571 kilowatts, or 88.5 per cent of the total of these types of equipment.

The installed capacity of publicly owned generating plants is almost equally divided between water power and fuel burning plants since there were 2,359,004 kilowatts of the former and 2,322,869 kilowatts of the latter.

Railways, railroads and other non-central station plants had 66,051 kilowatts of water power equipment and 996,604 kilowatts of steam and internal combustion engine equipment.

In the table which follows the classification "Privately Owned Electric Utilities" includes privately owned electric utilities and that portion of the generating capacity of mining and manufacturing plants that is devoted to public use. Similarly, "Publicly Owned Electric Utilities" includes municipal electric utilities, Bureau of Reclamation, other Federal projects, co-operatives, power districts, and State projects. Data for industrial plants generating electric energy solely for their own use are not included in these tables.

Installed Capacity of Electric Generating Plants

(Classified as to ownership and type of prime mover as of September 30, 1939)

Kilowatts

Division and State	Total All classes of ownership		Privately owned Electric utilities		Publicly owned Electric utilities		Railways, Railroads and other non-central stations	
	Hydro	Fuel	Hydro	Fuel	Hydro	Fuel	Hydro	Fuel
United States	11,353,925	28,850,044	8,928,870	25,530,571	2,359,004	2,322,869	66,051	996,604
New England	850,555	2,181,961	827,467	1,858,727	18,848	60,809	4,240	262,425
Middle Atl.	1,571,372	8,176,731	1,549,971	7,660,345	21,071	120,876	330	395,510
East No. Cen.	711,901	8,372,379	654,668	7,669,037	26,421	612,322	30,812	91,020
West No. Cen.	531,725	2,593,386	434,548	1,986,107	81,177	511,344	16,000	95,935
South Atl.	2,060,516	2,764,999	2,011,080	2,431,389	41,387	243,030	8,049	90,580
East So. Cen.	1,196,407	781,638	628,140	543,295	568,267	233,043	0	5,300
West So. Cen.	139,422	1,892,358	101,473	1,730,220	37,949	158,738	0	3,400
Mountain	1,547,877	577,642	709,205	492,141	838,072	53,497	600	32,004
Pacific	2,744,150	1,508,950	2,012,318	1,159,310	725,812	329,210	6,020	20,430
New England								
Maine	189,128	57,114	185,376	56,964	1,452	150	2,300	0
New Hampshire	235,229	82,427	234,639	81,647	590	780	0	0
Vermont	166,982	12,400	158,992	10,700	7,550	1,700	440	0
Massachusetts	164,501	1,209,459	156,845	961,505	7,656	50,329	0	197,625
Rhode Island	3,350	234,971	1,850	230,671	0	0	1,500	4,300
Connecticut	91,385	585,590	89,765	517,240	1,600	7,850	0	60,500
Middle Atlantic								
New York	1,169,687	4,397,277	1,150,686	3,937,013	18,671	67,264	330	393,000
New Jersey	7,000	1,125,817	4,600	1,114,350	2,400	10,767	0	700
Pennsylvania	394,685	2,653,637	394,685	2,608,982	0	42,845	0	1,810
East North Central								
Ohio	12,750	2,437,833	12,750	2,243,442	0	192,971	0	1,420
Indiana	35,320	1,209,947	35,070	1,024,225	250	184,822	0	900
Illinois	50,440	2,453,747	19,688	2,356,393	0	93,604	30,752	3,750
Michigan	345,047	1,545,952	329,514	1,354,487	15,533	106,515	0	84,950
Wisconsin	268,344	724,900	257,646	690,490	10,638	34,410	60	0
West North Central								
Minnesota	157,224	517,553	138,122	348,139	3,102	94,414	16,000	75,000
Iowa	126,779	560,276	122,644	465,331	4,135	75,945	0	19,000
Missouri	150,543	614,574	150,545	531,294	0	83,280	0	0
North Dakota	0	80,072	0	72,167	0	7,905	0	0
South Dakota	4,260	73,743	4,260	55,021	0	18,722	0	0
Nebraska	85,721	266,014	11,781	196,720	73,940	69,119	0	175
Kansas	7,196	481,154	7,196	317,435	0	161,959	0	1,760
South Atlantic								
Delaware	0	36,875	0	28,200	0	8,675	0	0
Maryland	271,385	366,259	271,385	349,239	0	17,020	0	0
District of Col.	2,400	255,000	0	255,000	0	0	2,400	0
Virginia	181,921	393,913	164,592	328,491	14,080	14,942	3,149	50,480
West Virginia	100,980	632,298	100,980	595,498	0	200	0	36,600
North Carolina	652,085	403,031	649,870	351,483	715	50,948	1,500	600
South Carolina	500,360	133,583	499,360	130,995	0	2,588	1,000	0
Georgia	337,092	144,072	310,500	131,189	26,592	12,883	0	0
Florida	14,393	399,968	14,393	261,294	0	135,774	0	2,900
East South Central								
Kentucky	111,150	251,911	111,150	234,159	0	15,952	0	1,800
Tennessee	390,427	204,178	95,260	74,530	295,167	126,148	0	3,500
Alabama	694,830	262,932	421,730	200,734	273,100	62,198	0	0
Mississippi	0	62,617	0	33,872	0	28,745	0	0
West South Central								
Arkansas	67,008	91,627	67,008	72,373	0	19,254	0	0
Louisiana	0	407,458	0	373,446	0	34,012	0	0
Oklahoma	1,619	362,321	1,200	315,896	419	46,425	0	0
Texas	70,795	1,030,952	33,265	968,505	37,530	59,047	0	3,400
Mountain								
Montana	321,390	9,436	321,070	9,289	320	147	0	0
Idaho	257,276	2,872	231,476	1,332	25,800	1,540	0	0
Wyoming	16,712	35,563	1,600	33,864	14,512	1,569	600	130
Colorado	64,187	223,968	56,757	167,428	7,430	26,190	0	30,350
New Mexico	840	103,402	840	99,901	0	3,213	0	288
Arizona	292,050	128,661	7,000	113,268	285,050	14,157	0	1,236
Utah	91,672	68,483	83,212	61,930	8,460	6,553	0	0
Nevada	503,750	5,257	7,250	5,129	496,500	128	0	0
Pacific								
Washington	796,475	217,171	451,456	151,741	341,119	65,000	3,900	430
Oregon	265,106	180,773	167,258	170,847	97,728	9,926	120	0
California	1,682,569	1,111,006	1,393,604	836,722	286,965	254,284	2,000	20,000

Steel Prices Unchanged For First Quarter

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 28 (AP)—Expressing a desire to "co-operate in preventing inflationary tendencies," the nation's largest steel producer today reaffirmed prices on most of its products for the first quarter of 1940 "despite rising costs and many uncertainties."

The announcement came from Carnegie-Illinois, largest subsidiary of United States Steel, and followed closely an investigation into price fixing methods of the booming steel industry by the Federal Monopoly Committee.

The move caused little surprise in the industry in view of healthy third quarter profits and the expressed attitude of the Administration at Washington. Some Government economists had felt an increase in steel might affect other commodities and bring about an inflationary movement.

Administration Gratified

Only a short time ago Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General, declared the Department of Justice had noted "with considerable gratification" the decision of most of the industry to continue third quarter prices unchanged for the rest of the year.

The Senate Monopoly Committee at hearings earlier this month heard predictions prices would be confirmed in the face of higher costs of numerous raw materials such as coal, coke and scrap steel. Leaders of the industry at that time said they generally followed leadership of "big steel's" quoted prices.

U. S. Steel President B. F. Fairless during the hearings pledged co-operation with the Government but flatly rejected "any untried theory" to achieve the announced goal of no increase in prices and constant and regular employment.

All-Time Production Record

The steel industry now has reached a new all-time record in production nearing the 95 per cent of capacity mark. Unofficial estimates place 550,000 men at work in the direct production of steel, a boost of 100,000 above that of a few months ago.

Carnegie-Illinois' prices will beneficially affect buyers who have placed millions of dollars in backlogged orders on the basis of prices existing at time of delivery. In view of the heavy backlog, predictions are offered freely that some products will be sold out for the first quarter by the end of November.

Only exceptions noted by the corporation in confirming prices were a boost of $2 a ton on hot rolled sheets and hot rolled strip. Prices of tin plate used principally for tin cans will be announced later with the industry expecting an advance of $2 or $3 a ton because of the big jump in the price of tin, a commodity which must be imported.

$12,880,000 Rail Loans Authorized

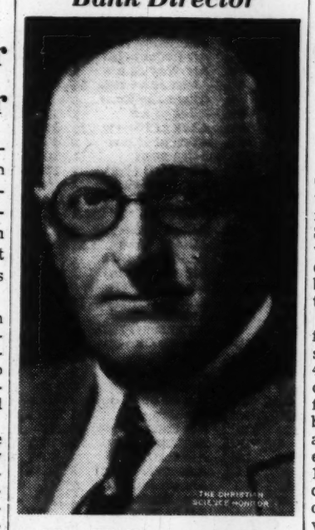
WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the Illinois Central Aailroad to issue and sell to the RFC $7,800,000 in equipment trust certificates and the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad to issue and sell $5,080,000 of such certificates.

The Illinois Central plans to buy 10 diesel electric locomotives and 2,500 freight cars.

The Milwaukee intends to buy 10 high speed steam locomotives for freight hauling and 2,000 freight cars.

Commissioner Porter dissented from the order granting authority to the Illinois Central.

Bank Director



Max Wellington Babb

Re-elected Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago. Mr. Babb is President of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee, Wis.

SEC Approves Plan To Simplify Utility's Capital Structure

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Securities Commission has approved a Community Power & Light Company proposal for simplifying its capital structure.

The proposal, which must be approved by stockholders and the courts before it becomes effective, provides for the issuance of new common stock in exchange for all outstanding preferred and common stock. The company, in receivership since 1931, has utility assets valued at $21,582,800 in Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Florida, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Louisiana.

Under the plan, holders of preferred stock, to whom the company now owes $46 a share in dividends, would be given five shares of the new common stock for each preferred share. Present common stock holders would receive 1 4-5 shares of the new stock for each old common share. This would give present preferred stockholders approximately 95 per cent of the new stock, but the commission said the division was fair because of the arrearages in preferred dividends.

In a discussion of the plan, the commission said that the company's financial condition had been poor because of "mismanagement" of two now defunct companies which controlled Community Power & Light prior to 1931.

"Seapking generally," the commission said, "the resources of this company were milked for the benefit of the parent holding company (American Commonwealths Power Corporation, now defunct) and its affiliated companies."

Commercial Loans Show Further Gain

WASHINGTON (AP)—Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks increased last week for the fifth straight week.

The Federal Reserve Board said that in banks of 101 leading cities, these loans increased $26,000,000 to a total of $4,388,000,000 in the week ended November 22. Over a period of 14 weeks, which included 13 increases and one decrease, business loans of these banks have increased $476,000,000.

Last week, New York banks alone increased such loans $28,000,000, while some banks elsewhere reduced similar loans slightly.

Bankers Offer Two Colorado Utility Issues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., and associated underwriters are undertaking a refinancing program for the Public Service Company of Colorado which will place the entire funded debt of this operating utility on a basis in line with current low interest rates on prime securities.

The issue includes $40,000,000 first mortgage bonds, 3½ per cent series due 1964, and $12,500,000 4 per cent sinking fund debentures due 1949 of the company. The first mortgage bonds, which will be due Dec. 1, 1964, will be priced at 102 per cent and accrued interest and the debentures, due Dec. 1, 1949, at 102 per cent and accrued interest. Upon completion of the financing, these two issues will constitute the only funded debt of the company and its consolidated subsidiaries.

Net proceeds from the sale of these issues and of $2,190,000 par value of common stock are to be applied to the retirement of various issues of funded debt of the company, outstanding Sept. 30, 1939, in $43,671,800 principal amount and bearing interest from 5 to 6 per cent; to the payment of the company's secured note, due August 20, 1941, aggregating $4,500,000 principal amount; to the payment of $2,190,000 6 per cent notes payable to Cities Service Power & Light Company; and other corporate purposes, including the payment of equipment obligations.

Annual interest requirements on the $40,000,000 first mortgage bonds will amount to $1,400,000 and on debentures, initially to be outstanding, to $500,000.

Associated with Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., in the offering of the bonds are The First Boston Corporation, Blyth & Co., Inc., Harriman Ripley & Co., Incorporated, Central Republic Company, Lehman Brothers, Mellon Securities Corporation, Otis & Co., Smith, Barney & Co., Bonbright & Company, Incorporated, Blair & Co., Inc., Goldman, Sachs & Co., Harris, Hall & Company (Incorporated), W. C. Langley & Co., E. H. Rollins & Sons, Incorporated, Stone & Webster and Blodget, Incorporated, A. C. Allyn and Company, Incorporated, A. G. Becker & Co., Incorporated, Boettcher and Company, Bosworth, Chanute, Loughridge and Company, Coffin & Burr, Incorporated, Graham, Parsons & Co., Hallgarten & Co., Hemphill, Noyes & Co., Hayden, Stone & Co., Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., Lazard Freres & Co., Lee Higginson Corporation, R. S. Moseley & Co., Paine, Weober & Co., Arthur Perry & Co., Incorporated, Schroder Rockefeller & Co., Incorporated, Union Securities Corporation, Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs, Incorporated, Bacon, Whipple & Co., H. M. Byllesby and Company, Incorporated, The Illinois Company of Chicago, Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc., Newton, Abbe & Company, R. W. Pressprich & Co., Shields & Company, Sills, Troxell & Minton, Incorporated, Stern, Wampler & Co., Inc., Blair, Bonner & Company, Dick & Merle-Smith, The Milwaukee Company, Starkweather & Co., Tucker, Anthony & Co., Baker, Weeks & Harden, BancOhio Securities Company, Paul H. Davis & Co., Equitable Securities Corporation, Schwabacher & Co., Bartlett, Knight & Co., Farwell, Chapman & Co., First of Michigan Corporation; Nichols, Terry & Dickinson, Incorporated. The first 15 firms enumerated above are also associated with Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., in the offering of the debentures.

6% Yield on a

Preferred Stock

of a

Public Utility

Operating Company

Dividend earned by ample margin after depreciation.
Recent net earnings show an increase over a year ago.
Legal investment for Savings Banks in New Hampshire.
Uninterrupted dividend record.

Send for Circular and Full Information

H. I. NASON & CO.
Established 1905 Incorporated
85 Devonshire Street, Boston
Public Utility Specialists Over 33 Years

News Notes—The Orient

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Japanese Sugar—Retail sugar stocks in the Tokyo-Yokohama region of Japan apparently have become extremely low, and fear of a shortage has caused housewives and small consumers to purchase excess supplies. Some stores are reported to have restricted sugar sales to only five pounds daily to the first five customers who arrive when the store opens. The situation is largely due to the heavy declines in imports of sugar due to trade restriction. Imports in the first six months of 1939 decreased 97 per cent in volume compared with the like period of 1938.

Japanese Aircraft—Lack of trained personnel is the principal problem of the several that confront Japanese aircraft manufacturers. Airplane makers report that early breakdowns are frequent in domestically-assembled planes of foreign origin and that when replacement parts are purchased they often show a variation from the original. Efforts at standardization are said to be unsuccessful because of the number of small, poorly organized subcontractors and their shortage of skilled workmen. Lack of raw and semi-finished materials is also considered a major problem which limits the output of commercial and other types of equipment.

Japanese Chemicals—Hostilities in Europe are expected to have far-reaching effects upon Japan's chemical industry and trade, particularly the progress of scheduled expansion for various branches of the industry. Although Japan's domestic chemical industry has been developed to a high degree of efficiency, supplying the bulk of domestic demand and producing large quantities of certain types of chemicals for exports, it is still dependent upon foreign sources for many of its basic materials. Imports of chemical products were valued at about $46,000,000 in 1938, a decline of 28 per cent against 1937.

Chinese Industry—The war in Europe with its resultant elimination of competition from that area is sharply stimulating industrial production in Hong Kong. While the island colony is not an important industrial center, it contains several manufacturing establishments which have more than local significance as regards both markets and sources of supply. Shipbuilding is booming, with freighters up to 10,000 tons being constructed for Far Eastern shipping companies. Because of the low cost of labor, Australia is finding it advantageous to patronize this Hong Kong industry.

Chinese Tea—Hostilities in China have not curtailed tea production in that country. The outstanding problem facing the Chinese tea-growing industry is that of transportation which has been seriously interrupted. While tea is on the non-contraband list, it is subject to restrictions enforced by Japanese authorities who allow exports only from points where there is a customhouse. However, in spite of handicaps the Chinese have been able to continue their tea export trade.

Chinese Trade—The Japanese occupation of Canton last October has exerted an adverse effect on the trade of Hong Kong with South China, its natural hinterland. Imports into the Crown Colony from South China which during the first half of 1938 were valued at $18,700,000 decreased to $7,200,000 in the first six months of this year, or 62 per cent. The recession in Hong Kong's export trade to the South China market was even more drastic, shipments to that area in the first half of this year falling to $3,300,000 from $26,400,000 in the like period of 1938, a drop of 87 per cent.

Commerce Bureau Seeks More Timely Data on Current Business Performances

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department announced that it was revising its methods of gathering trade information so that it could obtain a more accurate picture of current business performances.

Secretary Harry Hopkins said that he had ordered development of means to secure the information after discussing the need of more timely data with the business advisory council, industrialists and businessmen, members of congress and officials of other governmental agencies.

"Since the outbreak of the European war particularly," Mr. Hopkins said, "the department has been impressed with the importance of having more detailed and representative data on such things as sales, new and unfilled orders and inventories if the businessmen of the country are to guage the trend of business more accurately in this uncertain atmospnere

"The need is not only for collection of more comprehensive and current information than is now available, but also for its prompt dissemination to the business community."

Mr. Hopkins said that the information now available was "fragmentary," and failed to show the inventory position for the nation or for individual industries.

Warner Brothers Pictures Shows Drop in Year's Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc., motion picture producers, distributors and exhibitors, for the fiscal year ended August 26 reported an operating profit of $1,740,908 after taxes and charges, including $674,781 adjustment of film inventory, equal after annual preferred diivdend requirements to 36 cents a common share.

This compared with operating profit of $1,929,731, or 41 cents a common share, in the preceding fiscal year.

This is an announcement and is not to be construed as an offer to sell or as a solicitation of an offer to buy the securities herein mentioned. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

Public Service Company of Colorado

$40,000,000

First Mortgage Bonds, 3½% Series due 1964

To be dated December 1, 1939 — To be due December 1, 1964

Price 102% and accrued interest

$12,500,000

4% Sinking Fund Debentures due 1949

To be dated December 1, 1939 — To be due December 1, 1949

Price 102% and accrued interest

The Prospectus may be obtained in any state in which this announcement is circulated from only such of the undersigned as are registered dealers and are offering these securities in compliance with the securities law in such state.

HALSEY, STUART & CO. INC.

THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION — BLYTH & CO., INC.

HARRIMAN RIPLEY & CO. INCORPORATED — LEHMAN BROTHERS — SMITH, BARNEY & CO.

OTIS & CO. — CENTRAL REPUBLIC COMPANY

November 28, 1939.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 600,000
Previous day's sales 518,330
1939 volume to date 241,961,086
1938 volume to date 266,917,186

Steels Lead Quiet Rise In Market

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP)—Favored stocks, led by steels, edged upward in today's market.

The pace of dealings was exceptionally slow throughout. Gains, running to more than a point in the forenoon, were reduced somewhat near the final hour by mild profit taking. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 600,000 shares for the full session.

The hard metal group came back following overnight announcement Carnegie-Illinois, principal U. S. Steel subsidiary, would continue present quotations for the majority of its products in the first quarter of next year.

Business news remained encouraging for speculative forces, but brokerage quarters were a bit depressed by the fact demand for shares was still far under the mark where commission houses can operate "in the black"

The Russian-Finnish crisis and the intensified sea warfare was watched carefully in boardrooms without causing much excitement. Tax fears, lately seen as a bullish handicap, seemed to have ebbed a trifle.

Stocks well in front most of the day included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Douglas Aircraft, Sperry, United Aircraft, U. S. Rubber, du Pont, Western Union, Eastman Kodak, J. C. Penny, Santa Fe, Southern Railway common and preferred and General Electric.

Supported in the curb were Lockheed, American Cyanamid "B", Pneumatic Scale and Electric Bond & Share.

U. S. Bonds Advance

U. S. Government bonds made strong advances in the market today, gaining as much as 19-32 point toward the close.

Their buoyant move was in the face of Secretary Morgenthau's announcement of a new $500,000,000 bon dissue. Apparently, the market already had discounted the effect of the new issue on the present securities.

In the corporate division, fractional gains were marked up by: Alleghany stamped 5s of '50; St. Paul 5s; Commonwealth Edison 3½s; International Paper 5s; Montana Power 3¾s; Pennsylvania general 4½s of '65; Texas Corp 3½s; and U. S. Steel 3¼s. Indianapolis & Louisville 4s were up more than a point.

Down a bit were: Armour of Delaware 4s of '55; Bethlehem Steel 3½s; Columbia Gas & Electric 5s of '61; Consolidated Oil convertible 3½s; and Western Union 5s of '60. Down a point or more were: Wabash second 5s of '39; Missouri Pacific 5s of '81 first certificates; and Cuba Northern Railway 5½s.

The $40,000,000 Public Service Co. of Colorado 3½ per cent bonds formally offered this morning at 102 were subsequently quoted at 103¼ bid, 103½ asked. The same company's issue of $12,500,000 4 per cent debentures also offered today at 102 went to 104¼ bid, 104½ asked.

Wheat Prices Rise Over Cent a Bushel

CHICAGO, Nov. 28 (AP)—Wheat prices shot up more than a cent a bushel here today due to buying stimulated by continued drought in the southwest and the best European purchases of North American grain since the start of the war.

With approximately 10,000,000 bushels of all grains, mostly Canadian wheat, taken by European countries, Winnipeg wheat prices rose almost 3 cents a bushel, their sharpest upturn since immediately after the start of the war. Strength in securities and war news factors in the buying.

Wheat closed ¾-1¼ cents higher than yesterday, December 88¾-⅞, May 87⅛-¼; corn ¼-⅝ higher, December 50⅞-51, May 53-52⅞; oats ¼-1 cent up.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Nov. 28

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$3.93	$3.92	$8.2397
Cables	3.93	3.92	8.2397
France—franc	.02225*	.02221*	*
Belgium—belga	.1654	.1655	.1695
Switz'd—franc	.2244	.2243	*
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5309	.5309	*
Sweden—krona	.2384	.2383	.4537
Norway—krone	.2274	.2273	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1924	.1933	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0076	.0076	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0200x	.0200x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1760x	.1760x	.2961
Poland—zloty	††	††	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0367x	.0365x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0073x	.0072x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0230x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso*‡	.2320	.2335	.7187
Brazil—milreis*‡	.0515	.0510	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3900	.3900	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2347	.2347	.8440
India—rupee	.3015	.3030	.6180
Java—florin	.5360	.5360	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2462	.2450	*
Shanghai—dol	.0800	.0800	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4600	.4600	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8631	.8650	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2060x	.2060x	‡

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French degree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12, 1938. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ††Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Awarded Orders for New Ship

PHILADELPHIA — The Ingersoll-Rand Company has been awarded contracts for the condensers, condenser pumps and boiler feed pumps for a 19,405-ton, all-welded tanker to be built for The Atlantic Refining Company at the Sun Shipyards, Chester, Pa. When the new vessel is delivered late in 1940, the Atlantic tanker fleet will contain the world's four largest welded ships.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	4	66½	66	66	— ¼
56½	31½	Acme Steel (3a)	1	51½	51½	51½	N'v 25
11½	6½	Adams Ex (¼g)	6	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	N'v 20
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	4	18½	18½	18½	N'v 27
68	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	9	56½	56⅛	56½	+ ⅜
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	1	1	1	
10	6½	Alask Jun (.80g)	11	7	6⅞	6⅞	
2	⅜	Alleghany Corp	8	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	2	13	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	15	15⅛	14½	14½	— ½
18¼	4½	Alleg pf 40 ww	2	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
28¼	14	Alleg-L S (1½g)	3	27⅞	2.3¾	22⅞	+ ⅜
117⅜	63¼	Allen Ind (⅝g)	3	1.4	93¼	93¼	N'v 27
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	6	173	172	172	—1
147⅜	10	Allied Kid (½)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	N'v 27
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills (1g)	6	13⅜	13	13	— ⅜
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	17	10¼	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	66	66	66	+1
48⅜	26	Allis-Ch M (1a)	1	39⅛	39	39	+ ⅜
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (1)	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	N'v 27
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	12	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
21	12	Amal Leath pf	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	N'v 25
74¼	50	Amerada Cp (2)	1	58	57	58	+ ½
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	6	20½	20½	20½	
40¾	16¾	Am Airlines	1	38	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅛
17¾	9¾	Am Bank Note	1	11⅜	11	11¼	
8	3½	Am Bosch	2	6½	6½	6½	N'v 27
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (1a)	5	45¾	45	45¾	+ ¼
116½	82¼	Am Can (4)	7	111⅜	110¾	111	— ¼
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	2	172	172	172	
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	9	33¼	32	32	— ¼
64	30¼	Am Car pf	2	53½	52¼	52½	—1
25½	13½	Am Ch & C (1g)	3	23¼	23	23¼	
115¼	100	Am Ch & C pf(5)	1	111	111	111	N'v 10
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	127	126	127	+1
8¾	5	Am Colortype	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	4	8	7⅞	8	— ⅛
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	7	12½	12½	12½	
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
6¼	4⅜	Am European	1	5	5	5	N'v 20
3⅜	2	Am & For Pow	15	2¼	2¼	2¼	
25⅛	10	Am & F P $6 pf	14	23	22	22	—1
30⅜	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	9	28½	27	27	—1¼
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	9	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ½
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	8	27	26½	26½	— ⅜
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	11	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜
43½	25⅜	Am H&L pf (3)	1	35	35	55	N'v 24
55⅛	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	9	55⅝	55	55⅜	+ ⅞
3½	1⅜	Am Ice	11	2	2	2	— ¼
25	14½	Am Ice pf	1	21½	21½	21½	
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	8	6½	6½	6½	
103½	13	Am Locomotive	16	23⅛	22½	22½	— ¼
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	1	56	56	56	—1
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	7	15	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Am M & Metal	7	3½	3½	3½	— ¼
40⅛	24½	Am Metal (¾g)	3	24⅞	24½	24½	— ½
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	115	115	115	N'v 25
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	7	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
58⅞	32	A P L $6pf(4.80k)	18	58	57½	57½	— ⅜
49	28	A P&L $5pf (4k)	20	48½	47¼	47¾	— ⅛
18⅜	8½	Am Ra&SS(.30g)	27	10½	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	9	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
80¼	50	Am RM pf(2¾k)	4	72	71	71	
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	2	12	12	12	N'v 27
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2a)	16	52½	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅜
144	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	2	143⅜	143	143	— ½
69	59½	Am Snuff (3a)	3	65¾	65½	65¾	N'v 27
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	5	33⅜	33	33	
14½	8¼	Am Stores (1⅝g)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	N'v 25
18¾	9	Am Stove (1.50g)	2	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	N'v 27
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	4	21⅛	20	20	—1¼
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88	88	88	N'v 27
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	3	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	N'v 10
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	15	169⅞	169⅜	169¾	
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	8	82	81½	81½	N'v 27
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	7	82⅞	82½	82½	—¼
153¾	132	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148	148	148	
8⅞	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	3	5⅜	5½	5½	
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	5	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	3	92½	91⅞	91⅞	N'v 24
15¼	3⅜	Am Woolen	9	9½	9¼	9¼	
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	48	48	48	+ ¼
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	6	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	39	39	39	N'v 24
40	20¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	30	32	31⅜	31⅜	— ¼
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	4	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	N'v 24
27⅜	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	4	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+1⅛
21	8¾	Andes Cop (1⅛g)	5	15	15	15	N'v 18
3⅜	1½	A P W Paper	1	2½	2½	2½	N'v 22
37	21	Arc-D-M(1.10g)	2	34¼	34¼	34¼	N'v 22
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	104½	104½	104½	N'v 27
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	13	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	4	49	49	49	+ ¾
58	50	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Oct 4
13	7½	Arnold C (¾g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
10½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	3	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	3	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
78¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	76½	76½	76½	
81	41	Assd D G 2 pf	3	76	75	75	N'v 21
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	N'v 14
42⅞	21	AT&SF pf(3½g)	3	58½	57⅜	58½	+2
71	50	Atl Coast Line	9	25¾	25	25	
26⅜	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	2	16	16	16	N'v 21
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	N'v 24
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	11	22½	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
110½	104¼	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	N'v 27
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (½g)	6	8¼	8¼	8¼	
48⅜	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	46	46	46	N'v 24
71	50	Atlas Pow (3g)	2	67	66½	66½	N'v 25
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	7½	7½	7½	N'v 20
3⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	3	3¼	3	3	— ¼
3⅜	2	Austin Nichols	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	N'v 24
9⅜	3⅛	Aviation Corp	21	7¼	7	7	

B

21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	19	17⅝	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	15	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	9	8	7½	7½	— ½
30½	15¼	Ban & Ar(2.37g)	1	16½	16½	16½	N'v 27
21½	10¼	Barber As (¼g)	2	16	15¾	15¾	— ¼
13	6	Barker Bros	1	9½	9½	9½	N'v 24
19½	11⅛	Barns Oil (.90g)	41	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
26⅜	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	2	25½	25½	25⅛	+ ⅛
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	3	27	26½	26½	— ¾
107¼	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	N'v 17
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	120½	120½	120½	N'v 10
9⅝	7¼	Belding-He (.80)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
73⅜	52	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	52	52	52	N'v 9
33¾	16⅜	Bendix Av(1½g)	22	30	28¾	28¾	— ⅝
22⅛	17⅞	Ben Ind (1.35g)	6	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	2	55	55	55	— ⅛
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ½
100	50¼	Beth Stl (1½g)	40	33⅞	81½	81½	—1⅛
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	7	17½	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	115¼	115¼	115¼	N'v 27
32⅜	15⅞	Bigelow-S (1g)	4	27	27	27	N'v 27
24½	14	Black & Deck(1)	1	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	9	12	11¼	11¼	— ½
36½	13¾	Bliss&Lau(2¼a)	1	32	32	32	— ½
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	50	25	22⅝	22¾	—2¾
28½	16	Bohn A&B (¾g)	7	22¼	22	22⅛	—1⅝
23⅛	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	12	23¼	22⅛	23	+1¼
22	16½	Borden Co (1.90g)	12	21½	21¼	21¼	— ¼
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	16	25¾	24¾	24¾	— ¾
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	N'v 22
34¾	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	10	33¼	33	33	
7¾	5⅛	Brew Corp (.60)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (1g)	12	23¼	22⅜	22¾	— ¼
41	31	Briggs&Stra(3)	2	41	40⅜	41	N'v 20
52	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	2	50	50	50	+1
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	10	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
13⅝	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
12¾	11	Bkly & Q T pf ct	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	N'v 24
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	32	13¾	13	13	— ½
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	10	46	45	45	—1¼
47¼	39	Bkly-M Tr pf ct	2	45½	45¼	45¼	—1¼
30⅛	13⅝	Bkly Un G (1½g)	2	24⅜	24½	24⅝	+ ½
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (2.40)	2	36	36	36	+1
25⅛	9⅜	Bruns-Bal(2¾g)	7	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅜
13⅛	7	Bucyr Erie (½g)	22	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅛
8	4	Budd Mfg	25	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
6¼	3	Budd Wheel	19	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
30	15½	Bullard Co	2	23½	23½	23½	N'v 27
34¼	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	6	32⅞	32⅝	32¾	
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	3	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
18¾	11	Burr Ad M (.40)	13	12⅝	12	12	— ½
7¾		Bush Terminal	11	5	5	5	
9⅛	5¾	Butler Br (.30g)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
16⅜	7	Byers(AM) Co	1	13	13	13	— ¼
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅝

C

30	13¼	Calif Packing	6	21½	21¼	21¼	— ¼
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	2	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	N'v 17
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	30	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
10⅜	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼g)	11	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
17¾	9⅛	Camp Wy (.20g)	5	15¼	14¾	14¾	N'v 20
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	10	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ¼
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	25	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	2	37¼	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
8	4½	Capital Ad A	2	6⅜	6½	6½	
33	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	3	24¾	24¼	24¾	+ ¾
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (⅛g)	3	3	3	3	
94½	63½	Case (JI) Co	1	70	69⅜	69⅜	+ ⅜
64½	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	5	53½	52¾	52¾	— ½
29¼	13⅜	Celanese (½a)	8	25½	25	25	— ¼
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	6	10½	10⅛	10½	
30¾	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	25	25	25	+ ¾
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	3	6	6	6	N'v 22
14¾	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	2	7¾	7½	7¾	—1
6⅞	3½	Century R M	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	N'v 6
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas (4)	6	38½	38¼	38¼	— ¼
13	5⅛	Cert-teed Prod	4	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
22½	18	ChainBelt(1.10g)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	N'v 25
30	17	Cham P&F(1.10g)	1	25½	25	25	— ¼
21½	6⅝	Checker Cab	5	18½	18½	18½	N'v 22
47¼	27	Ches & Oh(2½a)	29	43	42⅝	42¾	+ ¼
95½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	2	94	94	94	N'v 21
29½	17¼	Ches Cor (1.20g)	6	29	29	29	+ ½
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
13⅜	3⅜	Chi & N West	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3⅝	1¼	Chi & N West pf	18	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ¼
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
14	9½	Chi Mail Or (1)	2	12½	12½	12½	
⅞	¼	Chi M St P&P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1⅝	½	Chi M S P&P pf	5	¾	¾	¾	
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	2	15	14¾	14¾	
39½	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	N'v 24
50¼	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅛
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	12	½	½	½	
1⅝	½	C R I & P 6% pf	1	½	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	¾	¾	¾	
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	N'v 10
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	N'v 27
13⅛	5	Childs Co	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
94⅜	53⅜	Chrysler (4g)	28	86¼	84¾	84¾	— ¼
147⅜	9	City I & F (1.20)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
4⅜	2¼	City Stores	3	4	4	4	N'v 24
34½	15	Clark Eq (2¼g)	1	32	32	32	N'v 27
39	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	N'v 27
60⅛	34⅝	Climax M (1.20a)	4	46¾	46¼	46½	+ ¼
36⅞	21¼	Cluett Pea(2¾a)	28	37	36⅜	36¾	+ ⅜
133	105	Coca-Cola (5g)	2	122½	122½	122½	
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	61¼	61¼	61¼	N'v 14
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	19	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ¼
107	101⅞	Colgate-P p. (6)	3	105⅜	105	105⅜	N'v 27
37½	20¼	Collins & A (1)	3	32½	32	32	— ¼
24⅞	11⅜	Col Fuel & Iron	2	19½	19½	19½	N'v 27
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1½g)	10	24⅛	23½	23½	— ½
24¾	14	Col Br B (1½g)	1	24	24	24	— ⅜
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	47	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	85	86	85	+ ½
15⅝	6⅜	C Pic vtc(2½%d)	3	7	7	7	
30½	16	Col T pf(2.41k)	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅜
96	73	Colum Ca (4½g)	1	92½	92½	92½	N'v 24
57	38¾	Comi Credit (4)	4	46	45⅝	46	+ ½
109⅜	98½	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	19	53⅛	52¼	52⅜	+ ⅛
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	2	106	106	106	N'v 20
16	8⅝	Comi Solvents	35	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
2⅛	1¼	Com'th&South	29	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
72½	45¾	Com&Sou pf(3)	12	66½	65½	66¼	— ¼
31⅜	25⅜	Com Ed (1.80)	78	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
8⅜	5	Conde Nast	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (1a)	12	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	+ ⅜
8¼	5	Congress Cigar	3	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
32¾	15½	Cons Aircraft	15	28½	27¼	27¼	— ⅞
9⅜	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	1	8½	8½	8½	N'v 27
11	4⅜	Cons Cop (.30g)	8	7⅞	7¾	7¾	+ ⅜
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	51	30⅜	30	30⅜	+ ¼
108½	101¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	4	107½	107½	107½	+ ⅜
2⅛	1	Con Film Ind	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	N'v 22
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf (1k)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	N'v 27
7⅞	4⅝	Cons Laundries	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	28	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	1	Con RR Cuba pf	1	2	2	2	
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	5	4¼	4	4	
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	24	24	24	
101	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	100½	100	100	Oct 25
16⅞	9⅛	Contain Cp(¼g)	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	N'v 25
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	3	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	3	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
100	87½	Cont

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Print Cloth Prices Hold Fairly Steady

Weekly Cotton Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 28—Buying interest seemed slightly better in primary cotton gray goods markets during the past week, and trade sentiment was much more buoyant, but actual sales put through fell far short of the week's loom output and further reduced the bank of unfilled orders.

Sales 40 Per cent of Output

Print cloth sales for the week were estimated at about 40 per cent of the loom output for the week, but coarse heavy fabrics did somewhat better than that. The Government is scheduled to open bids in Washington today on 11,000,000 yards of 4-yard, 80-square printed percales, and it is expected that gray goods buying for replacement purposes by the converter or printer who is successful in getting the order will greatly stimulate the print cloth market, and may force the price of 39 inch, 4-yard, 80 squares to advance.

Sales of this construction during the past week were made at 7 cents flat.

On 39-inch, 4.75-yard, 68x72s mills were still trying to get 6¼ cents. but seldom were able to get more than 6⅛ to 6 3-16th. There seemed to be a squeeze on this construction, and spots were bringing a premium over forward shipment.

Mill men reported some reduction in the volume of weekly production on the standard print cloths, since the mills have found a great deal of specialty business in the past few weeks at prices which figure much better on the poundage basis than the standard constructions.

Sheetings were in fairly active demand but buying did not run into any sizable volume. It was enough to sustain prices, however, and on the 36-inch goods reached respectable quantities. Coated fabric people took on additional goods both in the heavy and the light divisions.

Buying Interest Strong

Sales of osnaburgs, while not large enough to be a feature, were of rather substantial character. Prices held unchanged throughout the week.

On heavy drills there continued to be strong interest in the reported demand for this type of cloth by foreign sources for shelter tent purposes, but actual orders of this kind were hard to locate, though inquiries seemed to flood the market. Sales of 30 inch 2.85-yard goods were reported on a basis of 3¼ cents.

Treasury Bills Sell To Yield 0.015 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The weekly issue of Treasury 91-day bills was sold this week at an average interest rate of 0.015 per cent, compared with 0.018 per cent for the bills sold last week, Secretary Henry Morgenthau announced.

Of the $309,163,000 applied for, the Treasury accepted $100,114,000. Bids ranged from a high of par to 99.994, or 0.024 per cent, making the average price 99.996, or 0.015 per cent. Of the amount bid at the low price 34 per cent was accepted.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 3⅞s '43-41 Mch	104.20	104.20	104.20
10 3¼s '41	105.8	105.7	105.7
52 3¼s '45-43	109.21	109.21	109.21
8 3¼s '46-44	110.5	110.2	110.5
1 4s '54-44	114.14	114.14	114.14
5 2¾s '47-45	08.6	108.6	108.6
20 2½s '53-49	105.2	105	105.2
38 2½s '52-50	105.7	105	105.7
61 2¾s '54-51	106.19	106.17	106.19
5 3s '55-51	109.12	109.12	109.12
8 2¾s '60-55	107	106.20	107
6 2¾s '59-56	105.28	105.28	105.28
60 2¾s '65-60	105.20	105.8	105.20

Federal Farm Mortgage

2 3s '49-46 4	107.23	107.21	107.23

Home Owners Loan

1 2¼s '44-42	104.12	104.12	104.12

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 Alleghany cv 5s'44	79½	79¾	79½
1 Alleghany cv 5s'49	71½	71½	71½
11 Alleghany 5s'50 sl.	44¼	44	44¼
3 Allegh Val 4s'42	105¾	105¾	105¾
11 Allied Strs 4½s'51	96¼	95½	96
30 Am & For P 5s 2030	62½	62¼	62½
10 AmI&Chm 5½s'49	103¼	103¼	103¼
45 Am Int 5½s'49	103¼	103¼	103¼
18 Am T&T 5½s'43	109¼	109	5-32 109¼
6 Am T&T 3¼s'66	107⅞	107½	107½
4 Am T&T 3¼s'61	108⅛	108	108
4 Am WW&E 6s'75	108⅞	108⅝	108⅞
1 Ann Arbor 6s'95	44	44	44
5 Arm Del 4s '57	98⅞	08¾	98⅞
52 Arm Del 4s '55	99⅝	98⅞	98⅞
17 At&SF 4s '95	107¼	106⅞	107¼
22 AT&SF 4½s '48	103⅝	103½	103½
1 A C Line 4½s '64	62¾	62¾	62¾
16 Atl Gu&WI 5s '59	70	70	70
1 Atl Refin 3s '53	105	105	105
8 Austin & N W 5s '41	81	81	81
10 B&O rfg 6s '95	30	30	30
3 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	29½	29¼	29¼
1 B&O 1st 5s '48	66½	66½	66½
4 B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	65¼	65¼	65¼
19 B&O rfg 5s '95	26	25½	26
19 B&O rfg 5s '95	25¾	25½	25½
17 B&O 5s '96F	25¾	25⅝	25⅝
5 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	25	25	25
5 B&O cv 4½s '60	17⅞	17¼	17½
9 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	17	16⅞	17
1 B&O 1st 4s '48	64½	63¾	64½
5 B&O S W 5s '50	46½	46½	46½
5 B&O S W 5s '50 ct	45	45	45
1 Bell TPa 5s '48B	116¼	116¼	116¼
1 Bell TPa 5s '60C	129⅜	129⅜	129⅜
1 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	108	107⅝	107⅝
26 Beth SCel 3¾s '66	105¼	104¾	104¾
14 Beth Stl 3½s '52	107¼	107½	107½
4 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
31 Bost&Me 5s '67	44¾	44¼	44¼
4 Bost&Me 5s '55	45	45	45
1 Bklyn City RR 5s '41	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝
4 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66ct	80	80	79⅝
88 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	81½	80½	80¾
3 BklyUnEl 1st 5s '50	85	85	85
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	95¼	95	95
4 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	105	105	105
1 Buf Gen El 4¼s '81	112½	112½	112½
2 Buf R&P 4½s '57	39½	39½	39½
1 Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	39¾	39¾	39¾
5 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	102¾	102½	102¾
14 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	103½	103	103
11 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	99¾	99⅝	99¾
8 Can Nat Ry 4½ss '57	100	99¾	99¾
8 Can Pac 4½s '46	79¾	79¼	79¾
6 Can Pac 4½s '60	71	71	71
8 Can Pac 4s perp	60¾	60½	60⅝
2 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	94	94	94
5 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	3¾	3⅜	3⅜
5 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	3½	3½	3½
2 Cen Pac 5s '60	53	53	53
8 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	74½	74⅛	74⅛
9 Cen RR N J 5s '87	15½	15½	15½
5 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	13	13	13
8 Certain-td 5½s '48	78	78	78
11 C & O 3½s '96 D	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝
25 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	98⅞	98½	98½
5 C&O rfg 3½s '63F	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	11¼	11¼	11¼
2 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	88	88	88
3 CB&Q 4½s '77	82	81¾	81¾
4 CB&Q gen 4s '58	92½	92	92
30 CB&Q 4s 'Ill '49	100⅛	100¼	100½
42 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	20	20	19¾
6 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	19¾	19½	19¾
67 Chic Gt West 4s '59	24	23½	23¾
1 Chi I & L 6s '47	15½	15½	15½
10 Chi I & L 5s '47	15	15	15
10 Chi I & L 5s '66	6¼	5¾	6¼
11 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	7¼	7¼	7⅜
25 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	2	2	2
5 CM&SP 4½s 89C	26	26	26
5 Chi&NW 6½s 36	17	17	17
20 Chi&NW 4¾s 87	14¾	14¾	14¾
26 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	3¾	3⅝	3¾
3 Chi&NW4½ 2037C	9⅞	9¾	9¾
1 Chi&NW 4s 87	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 CRI&P 4s 88	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Ch & Ind 4¼s 65	91	91	91
10 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	91¼	91¼	91¼
1 Childs Co 5s 43	59¼	59¼	59¼
1 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
12 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	107¾	107½	107½
1 CCC&StL 4½s '77	55	55	55
2 Clev Elec Ill 3¼s 65	109¼	109¼	109¼
3 Clev UnTerm 5½s 72	89⅝	89¼	89⅝
7 Clev Un Term 5s 73	80	80	80
1 Col & I 5s 70	70½	70½	70½
1 Col & So 4½s 80	36½	36⅛	36½
21 Colmbia G 5s 52 May	103¾	103¾	103¾
19 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104	103⅞	103⅞
4 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	109¾	109¼	109¾
58 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	123⅞	123½	123½
2 Con Edis 3¼s 46	107	107	107
5 Con Edis 3½s 46	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Con Edis 3½s 58	108⅛	108¼	108⅛
6 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104	104	104
1 Consum Pow 3½s '70	109	109	109
5 Consum Pow 3½s '67	109	109	109
5 Consum Pow 3½s '65	108½	108½	108½
4 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	106¾	106½	106¾
2 Container Cor 6s '46	104¾	104⅝	104¾
1 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Crane Co 3½s '51	104½	104½	104½
8 Crown Cork 4½s '48	101¼	101¼	101¼
4 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	102¾	102¾	102¾
18 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	30½	29¾	30½
4 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	108	108	108
11 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	64	63½	64
11 D & R G 4s '36	9	8⅞	9
3 D & R G West 5s '55	2⅝	2½	2½
7 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	2½	2¼	2½
2 D & R G West 5s '78	6½	6¾	6⅝
4 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	109¼	109¼	109¼
34 Erie rfg 5s '67	16	15⅝	15⅝
12 Erie gen lien 4s '96	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
2 Erie cv 4s '53 B	19	19	19
2 Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	104	104	104
2 Fed Lt & T 6s '54 B	102	102	102
1 FirestoneT&R 3½s '48	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
20 Fla E Cst 5s '74	8½	8½	8½
1 Francis Sug 6s '56	49	49	49

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Gen MotAccept2¾s '51	105¾	105¾	105¾
6 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	71	71	71
3 Goodrich 4¼s '56	104	104	104
16 Gt Nor Ry 3½s 52	99⅝	99¼	99⅝
27 Gt Nor 5s '73	90	90	90
6 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	82¾	82½	82¾
10 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜
14 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	91⅜	91¼	91¼
3 Gulf M&N 5½s 50	84½	84½	84½
1 Gulf M&N 5s 50	80	80	80
12 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
1 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	37	37	37
66 Hud & Man rfg 5s57	47	46¾	47
11 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
3 Ill Bell Tel 3½s 70	111⅝	111⅜	111⅝
4 Ill Cen 4s 53	45½	45½	45½
28 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	48	47¼	48
9 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	45⅝	45½	45½
11 Ill Cen Stl 3s 51	55	55	55
18 IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	47¾	47	47½
11 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	44⅞	44¼	44⅞
7 Indpls & Lou 4s 56	12	11½	12
24 Indust Rayon 4½s 48	100½	100	100
7 Inland Stl 3¾s 61	107½	107¼	107¼
10 Interb R Tr 7s 32	73¼	73¼	73¼
66 Interb R Tr 7s32 ct	73½	73	73
25 Interb R Tr 6s 32	31⅞	31½	31¾
7 Interb R Tr rfg 5s66ct	74½	74½	74½
33 Interb RTr rfg 5s66	74¾	74¼	74½
2 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
3 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s52 *	14½	14⅜	14½
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	70½	70½	70½
1 Int Paper 6s 55	94	94	94
10 Int Paper 5s 47	102⅜	102	102¼
24 Int T&T 4½s 52	44⅜	44	44
41 Int T&T 5s 55	48½	48	48⅜
5 Jones&LaughStl4¼s'61	95	95	95
2 KCFt&M 4s 36 ct	29	29	29
1 K C South 5s 50	68¼	68¼	68¼
3 Kelvin Bf 5½s '46	101½	101½	101½
1 Ky Ind T 4½s '61 st	88	88	88
1 Koppers Co 4s '51	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
7 Lac Gas 5½s '53	47½	46⅞	46⅞
2 L S & M S 3½s '97	82½	82½	82½
2 Leh Val Coal 5s '74 st	27	27	27
3 Leh Val HTerm5s '54	42¾	42¼	42¼
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	18½	18½	18½
2 Leh Val 4s 2003asd	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
24 Loews 3½s '46	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
3 Lone Star Gas 3½s '53	109¾	109¾	109¾
13 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	87¾	87⅝	87½
1 Lorillard Co 7s '44	125¼	125¼	125¼
7 Louisia&Ark 5s '69	83⅞	83¾	83¾
62 Lou & N 5s 2003B	100	99⅞	100
4 Louis&N 4½s 2003	92	92	92
2 Louis&N 1st 5s 2003	85	85	85
35 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	82	81⅞	82
1 Maine Cen 4s '45	80¼	80¼	80¼
45 Manhat Ry 4s '90	77½	77½	77½
19 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	77½	77½	77½
5 Met Ed 4½s '68	104¾	104½	104¾
1 MetWSideElCh4s'38	6¼	6¼	6¼
10 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	101½	101⅜	101½
3 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
10 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	8⅝	8½	8½
9 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜
10 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	17¼	17	17
11 Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	2¼	2¼	2¼
2 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
17 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	14½	14½	14½
7 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	14½	14½	14½
2 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	13¾	13¾	13¾
11 Mo Pac 5s 'fs '75	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
15 Moh&Oh 5s '38	34	33¾	34
29 Mohawk 5s '57	29	29	29
1 Monongah Ry 4s '60	106½	106½	106½
3 MonWPaPubSv4¼s'60	109⅜	109¼	109⅜
14 Morris Pow 3½s '66	100	99⅝	99¾
7 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	36⅞	36¾	36⅞
9 Mor&Essex3½s2000	39⅝	39¼	39¼
10 NashCha&StL 4s '78	69⅛	69	69⅛
1 Nassau El 4s '51	43	43	43
11 Nat Dairy 2¾s'51ww	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Nat Distill 3½s'49	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
10 Natl Steel 3s '65	101½	101⅛	101⅛
9 N Eng RR 4s '45	34¾	34⅜	34½
3 N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞
4 NO Pub Ser&Mss 5s '56 C	35½	35⅛	35⅛
2 NYC rfg 5s 2013	63¼	63¼	63¼
21 NYC 4½s 2013 A	55⅝	55⅜	55½
14 NYC cn 4s '98	58	57¾	58
11 NYC 3¾s '46	77¾	77¼	77¾
15 NYC rfg 4½s '52	62	61½	61½
2 NYC & HR 4s '42	86	86	86
15 NYC&HR 3½s '97	78½	78	78
6 NYCh&StL 6s '41	74	73¾	74
1 NYCh&StL 5½s '74 A	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
30 NYCh&StL 4½s '78	57¾	56⅞	57
1 NYCh&StL 4s '46	81¼	81¼	81¼
1 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	105½	105½	105½
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	54	54	54
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	18¾	18¾	18¾
5 NYNH&H 4½s'67	18½	18½	18½
1 NYNH&H 4s '57	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1 NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	15⅞	15¾	15¾
2 NY O&W rfg 4s '92	6¾	6¾	6¾
7 NY Prov&Bos 4s '42	23¼	23¼	23¼
13 NY Susan 3½s '63	105	104⅞	105
1 NY S&W gen 5s '40	6½	6½	6½
1 NYTrap R 6s '46	86	86	86
4 NY Trap R 6s '46 st	90	89	89
7 NY W & Bost 4½s'46	4¾	4½	4½
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	103	103	103
7 Nor Am Co 4s '39	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	106	105½	105½
2 Nor Am Co 3½s '49	106¼	106¼	106¼
68 NorPac 6s 2047	55½	54¾	55¼
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	48½	48	48½
13 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	46	46	46
5 No2Pac 4s '97	68¼	68¼	68¼
3 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41½	41⅛	41½
3 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Ohio Ed 4s '67	109¼	109	109
2 Ohio Ed 4s '65	108	108	108
2 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	106½	106½	106½
2 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	106	105¼	106
2 OreSh Line gtd 5s '46	116¾	116¾	116¾
14 Or-Wash RR&... 4s '61	106	106	106
1 Otis Steel 4½s '68	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
1 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	108	108	108
7 Pac G&E 3¾s'68	108	108	108
1 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	109	109	109
2 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	47	47	47
12 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	85½	85	85½
1 Penn Co 4s '63	101¼	101¼	101¼
4 Pen P&Lt 4½s '74	108	108	108
5 Pen P&Lt 3½s '69	106⅞	106¾	106¾
6 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	100⅝	100¼	100½
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	107½	107½	107½
2 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	88½	88½	88½
2 Peoria&E Inc 4s'90	9½	9½	9½
10 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	110¼	110	110¼
24 Phila Co 5s'67	105⅝	105½	105⅝
1 Phil Elec 3½s'67	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1 Ph Read C&I ev 6s'49	4¼	4¼	4¼
2 Ph Read C&I 5s'73	11¾	11½	11¾
5 Phillips Pet 3s '48	113	112¾	112¾
4 PCC&SL 5s '75B	106	106	106
1 PCC&St L4½s'77	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Pitt Coke&Ir 4½s'52	100	100	100
11 Pitt&WVa 4½s'60C	47¾	47	47⅞
2 Pitt Young&A 4s '48	105⅜	105⅛	105⅜
30 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	80¼	79¾	80
1 Por Rl A Tob 6s'42st	45¾	45¾	45¾
2 Postal Tel & C 5s'53	16½	16½	16½
1 Pub Svc E&G 5s 2037	143½	143½	143½
2 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s'68	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2 Purity Bak 5s '48	103½	103½	103½
5 Readg 4½s '97	72½	72½	72½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Rem Rand 4¼s'56ww	100	100	100
11 Republic Steel 4½s'61	94⅛	93¾	94⅛
1 Republic Steel 4½s'56	94¾	94¾	94¾
5 Richfield Oil 4s'52	109⅛	109¼	109¼
1 Rio Gr W elt 4s'49	12	12	12
3 Saguenay Pow 4¼s'66	98	98	98
10 StLIM&S 4sR&G '33	58⅛	58	58
1 St L S F 5s '50 B	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
25 St L S F 4½s '78	93¾	93½	93⅝
8 St L S F '78 ct st	9¼	9	9
10 St L S F 4s '50 A	93¾	93¼	93¾
2 St L SW rfg 5s '90	9	9	9
5 SA&APass 4s '43	57	56⅞	57
2 San Atn Pub Svc 4s '63	107½	107⅛	107½
13 Seab A L cn 6s '45	8¾	8¾	8¾
2 Sea A L 4s '50 st	14½	14½	14½
11 Shell Un 2½s 54	95½	95¼	95¼
16 Skelly Oil 4s '51	105½	105¼	105¼
13 Socony-Vac 3s '64	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2 So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	107½	107½	107½
7 So Bell T & T 3s '79	103½	103½	103½
10 Western Un 4½s '50	65⅜	65	65⅜
18 Wheel St 4¼s '66A	98¾	98	98⅝
5 Wilson & Co 4s '55	104	104	104
8 Wilson&Co cv 3¾s '47	98½	98½	98½
16 Wis Cen 4s '49	18⅜	17⅞	18⅜
2 Wis Cen 4s '49 ct	17¼	17¼	17¼
27 Wis Cen 4s S&D '36	8¾	8½	8¾
1 Wisc El Pow 3½s'68	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
32 Youngst S&T 4s '48	108⅜	108½	108½

Foreign Bonds

1 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	47¾	47¾	47¾
1 Agr M Bk 6s '47	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
1 Antioquia 3d 7s '57	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
31 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	75⅝	75½	75⅝
18 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	76	76	76
29 Argentine 4½s'48	94⅜	94½	94⅜
4 Australia 5s '55	78¾	78¾	78¾
11 Australia 4½s'56	74	73½	73¾
1 Belgium 7s '55	97	96½	96½
1 Belgium 6s '55	86⅝	86½	86⅝
1 Brazil 8s '41	20	20	20
33 Brazil 6½s '26-57	15⅜	15½	15½
1 Brazil 6½s '27-57	15⅜	15½	15½
2 Brazil C Fy El 7s '52	13¼	13⅛	13⅛
1 Budapest 6s '62	8¾	8¾	8¾
5 Buen A 4½s 4¾s '77	55½	55⅛	55½
29 Canada 5s '52	103⅞	103½	103⅞
29 Canada 4s '60	97½	97	97⅛
29 Canada 3s '68	86½	86½	86½
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	15	15	15
2 Chile 7s '42 asd	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 Chile 6s '63	16	16	16
10 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
9 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	31⅛	31	31⅛
9 Costa Rica 7s '51	18	18	18
1 Cuba 5½s '45	71	71	71
11 Denmark 6s '42	81	80	80
6 Denmark 4½s '62	89¾	89¼	89¼
11 Finland 6s '45	88¾	88⅝	88¾
12 French 7½s '41	103	103	103
3 Ger C Agr Bk 6s '60 Jul	13	13	13
10 Ger C Agr Bk 7s '50	13	13	13
25 Ger Gov 5½s '65	10¼	9¼	10¼
18 Ger Govt 7s '49	9⅞	9¾	9¾
1 Haiti 6s '52	82	82	82
2 Helsingfors 6½s '60	77	77	77
12 Japan 5½s '65	61	61	61
1 Mex 5s asd '45	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
7 Milan City 6½s '52	51¼	51	51
4 Norway 6s '44	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
2 Norway 6s '43	98½	98½	98½
1 Norwayl 4½s '56	91	91	91
7 Norway 4½s '65	83	83	83
7 Norway 4s '63	81	81	81
2 Orient Dev 6s '53	56	55	56
2 Orient Dev 5½s '58	51	51	51
2 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Poland 4½s '63 asd	9¼	9¼	9¼
2 Rhine-West 6s '55	13½	13½	13½
2 Rima Steel 7s '55	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2 Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	8¼	8¼	8¼
10 Rome 6½s '52	61¾	61½	61½
2 San Paulo St. 8s '50	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
5 Serbs Cts Sl 8s '62	15	15	15
8 Shinyetsu E 6½s '52	60	60	60
10 Silesia Prov 4½s'58asd	5½	5½	5½
3 Tokyo El Lt 6s'53	55½	55½	55½
4 Urug a1 3¾s&4½s'79	45¾	45¾	45¾
4 Urug 4s4¼s&4½s'78Feb	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
1 Urug 3½s'84	40	40	40
3 Yokohama 6s '61	57½	57½	57½

Total bond sales (in dollars): Today, 4,070,000; previous day, 5,810,500; week ago, 6,836,275; year ago, 6,491,700; two years ago, 8,485,175; Jan. 1 to date, 1,856,717,200; year ago, 1,635,202,405; two years ago, 2,590,217,275.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 12.50; export, FAS NY 13.00. Tin steady; spot and nearby 54.50 nom; forward 52.00 nom. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.50-55; East St. Louis 5.35. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 6.50. Pig iron, aluminum, antim

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

THUMB INDEXING

BIBLES — WORKS ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
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Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., 408 E. 64th St.—Share two-room apartment or rent room reasonably to business person. M. C. SPAULDING.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 7 W. 96th—SUBLET: 3 modern, nicely furnished; elevator; convenient transportation. ACademy 2-3202 before 11 a. m., evenings.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.—5-room apartment, oil heat, third floor, private house. MONTROSS, 224 Bedford Rd.; tel. Pleasantville 259.

AUTO PARK

PARKING MASS. STATION AUTO PARK 25c All Day
Rear of Fenway Theatre, Boston

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.). New York; Regent 4-2290

FLORISTS

UPTOWN FLOWER SHOP
245 Mass. Ave., Boston
Flowers and Plants for Thanksgiving

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell Rent Banquet and Bridge Tables
Phone Trowbridge 7823. Pettingill & Pear 272 Sidney St., Cambridge, Mass.

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL RENT
CAPitol 3632 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
27 Haymarket Square, Boston

FURNITURE FOR SALE

WORTHWHILE SAVINGS! Expensive sample furniture from best manufacturers for every room; always bargains in Simmons bedding and divans. LLOYDS GALLERIES 239 East 60th St., N. Y. C.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs, custom made and ready to wear.
Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices; budget payments available. 345 Seventh Ave., at 30th St., N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279

WE CAN ACTUALLY SAVE YOU CONSIDERABLE MONEY
on most every type Fur Coat or Scarf. Also custom made to your measure. Liberal trade-in allowance on your old Fur Coat.
CHARLES E. MORRIS
328-330 7th Ave., Cor. 29th St., N. Y. C., 4th Fl. Longacre 5-4047-8-9

HELP WANTED WOMEN

WANTED—Companion-maid for elderly lady; must be competent driver. Tel. Com 4458 (Boston).

MOVING AND STORAGE

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage. New Padded Vans. 34 Westland Ave., Boston. KENmore 3623

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
RAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE quantity of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 31 West 32nd, N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

"GREEN SHADOWS," Hamburg, Conn.—Open all year; a charming home in the country; excellent food; comfortable rooms; steam heat

MEDFORD, MASS.—Attractive rooms with board; pleasant surroundings, refined atmosphere. 43 Water St. Mystic 3514.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, Baldwin, other grands; perfect; reasonable; we buy and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th). New York

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Large, sunny double or single housekeeping room; also hall room; quiet house. OELZE, 150 Sterling Place.

JAMAICA, N. Y.—Large room, business couple, 2 gentlemen; reasonable; convenient transportation. Call Vigilant 4-5265-R after 6 p. m.

N. Y. C., West End—Beautiful corner front double studio, bath between, exclusive refined home, discriminating business people. AC 4-6630.

N. Y. C., 2025 Broadway at 70th St., Apt. 3-B—Single; double; use of kitchen; reasonable; elevator; convenient transportation. TR. 7-5420

WASHINGTON, D. C., 3110 Mt. Pleasant St. N. W.—Light housekeeping, very clean, attractive, comfortable, quiet—no loud radios; settled adults only. Adams 9672.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man, American, married, conscientious, seeks work any capacity, metropolitan area, during December or longer; experience office work, selling; quickly adaptable; also knowledge of French, some German; references. Write Box X-73, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

RAPID, accurate operator motor-driven calculating machines seeks work for December. New Jersey. New York; references. Write Box X-74, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, real estate background, efficient, personable; appointment appreciated. Write Box H-37, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

VOICE TEACHERS AND COACH, scientific voice production; successful singer-teacher, pupil famous masters. ALEXIS SANDERSEN, 257 W. 86th Street, N. Y. C. Tel. SU. 7-6625.

WANTED TO BUY

A BIG Cash Price for Worn Fur Coats—Scarfs. I. M. FUR CO., 1 W. 34th St. (Cor. 5th Avenue). WI 7-7969. Don't fail to get our offer.

A BETTER cash price for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

BEST PRICES PAID
Furniture, Rugs, Silver, Bric-a-Brac, Books, etc. LAWNERS, 81 University Pl.; GR. 5-1618, N.Y.C.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

EDINBURGH—Board residence, superior; own grounds; H. & C. in bedrooms; £3 3. weekly. 12 Merchiston Crescent. Phone 54129.

CLEANING AND DYEING

EDINBURGH — McLAUGHLANS, Dyers, Cleaners and Hat Remodelling specialists; prompt service; moderate charges. 129 Rose Street (near Castle Street).

DRESSMAKING

ALICE CARTER for Gowns, Tailored Costumes, Coats, etc. Renovations willingly undertaken. 31, Gladstone St., Mansfield, Notts.

Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement— please mention The Christian Science Monitor

European Local Classified

(Continued)

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

IAN McLENNAN, A.A.L.P.A.
ESTATE AGENT AND VALUER
30b, Norham Road
Whitley Bay, Northumberland
Telephone: Whitley Bay 1641

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR—On Shropshire border; own produce; modern conveniences; nr. Eccleshall, Staffs. Adbaston 247. G. B. TOBEY.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF **LYNTON COURT**
Next door Christian Science Church
46 rooms (16 due South, 8 ground floor) 4 Lounges Recreation Room, acre grounds. Everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 3½ gns. Tariff on request.
O. HOSIER

BOURNEMOUTH (SEAR) **ARNCOTT HALL**
POOLE ROAD
A modern comfortable hotel, 45 bedrooms; fitted h. and c. and radiators; private bathrooms; electric lift; inclusive terms 3½ to 4 gns. Telegrams and Tel. Bournemouth 3050

BOURNEMOUTH **BURNBRAE**
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28

BOURNEMOUTH **YENTON**
GERVIS ROAD EAST
Modern, with comfort and restfulness of a country house. P. H. Benn. Tel. 2752

BOURNEMOUTH—Sunshine Corner Hotel, facing sea. All modern conveniences and comforts. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Southbourne Overcliff Drive.

BOURNEMOUTH E.—89 Parkwood Road—Comfortable home, H. and C.; near sea, shops; from 2 gns. Mr. and Mrs. Parker. Tel. Southbourne 2716

BOURNEMOUTH E.—"Craigrie," Southcliff Road. Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr and Mrs. Monk. Tel. S'bourne 1180

London—EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31/32 Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5. FRO. 3357. For the benefit of those wishing to remain in London we are keeping open. H. and C. water; well appointed. From 2½ gns.

LONDON Private Hotel, 13 St. George's Sq., Westminster—H. and C. comfortable beds, lounge; walking distance Christian Science church. MISS BAKER. VIC. 3306. Bus 24 passes

Live in London at
STRATHCONA COURT PENSION
198 Cromwell Road, S. W. 5 WES. 2828
A visit to inspect the modern Service Rooms, with the atmosphere and charm of home, would be appreciated. Special terms during the present situation. Spacious dining room and lounge. Cuisine speciality.

SOUTH DEVON
Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel Tel. 158
The peace of a beautiful environment

TORQUAY—EDENHURST
Magnificent position facing sea. A really comfortable private hotel. Summer or Winter residence. Centrally heated. Garage. Separate tables. Terms from 4 gns. weekly
Telephone 375911
Telegrams, Edenhurst, Torquay

Tel. Liv. 3262. London
BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL
South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25
QUIET COMFORTABLE
150 feet back from road
CENTRAL RUNNING WATER
HEATING IN BEDROOMS
Moderate terms. Brochure on request

SCOTLAND

GLASGOW—Fitzroy Hotel, 1 Fitzroy Place, Sauchiehall St. 1 minute Christian Science church; hot and cold water and electric fires in all bedrooms; every comfort; moderate; garage adjacent. Tel. Douglas 332. Telegrams Fitzotel

England

ACCRINGTON

EDWARD TIPPING
Grocer and Provision Merchant
QUALITY SERVICE PRICE
Mitchell Diadem Flour
192 Blackburn Road and 50 Abbey Street

MOFFITT BROS., Ltd.
General Drapers
NEW FALL SHOW OF COATS, COSTUMES, SUITS GOWNS, HATS
Church St.; also Scotland Rd., Nelson

WALTON & CO.
Insurance Brokers
Represented at Lloyd's
54 BLACKBURN ROAD TEL. 3125

BOLTON

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Such As You Never Saw Before
And at such low prices too. You can find a gift for every one you wish to remember in our lovely showrooms.
See our delightful windows
PRESTONS, Ltd.
Cor. of Deansgate-Bank St., Tel. 876

Give Gloves this **Christmas** and get them from
Wilfred Johnson
Oxford St. & Market St. Bolton

ASHLEYS WOOL STORES
for
all the best makes
in
WOOLS and UNDERWEAR
5-7 Corporation Street
1-3 Market Hall Tele 2977

FOR ACTIVE SERVICE
OMEGA WATCHES
The Best Possible
GREENOUGH'S
43, Newport Street, BOLTON.
Established 1854

Choose MASCOT Shoes for
Agents for Men's and Women's MASCOT SHOES
STYLE COMFORT LONG LIFE
C. H. BESWICK, 3-5 Churchgate
Phone 324

BRADFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bradford 8644, 10 to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LIFE, AFTER DARK!
Your home means more than ever to you these war-time days and you are invited to look round our Show-rooms without obligation, of course—to see all the newest ideas. Bright Curtains for Black-out purposes; modern fireplaces, cooking ranges, lighting fittings, and cooking requisites for war-time rationating; furniture, floor coverings, bedding, etc. We are complete home furnishers.
TAYLOR & PARSONS LTD.
Bond Street and Aldermanbury, Bradford
(All Departments Close at 6 P. M.)

ENGLAND

BRADFORD *(Continued)*

Brown Muff's of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

Say It With Flowers
ERNEST ALLSOP
Specialist in Flowers and Their Arrangement
Seeds : : Bulb : : Sundries
17 NORTH PARADE
Telephone 5535

CHESTER

MAURICE SHARP
:: *Watchmaker and Jeweller* ::
55, Brook Street, Chester
LARGE SELECTION OF WATCHES AND CLOCKS
Accredited Agent for Ingersoll Watches and Clocks. Full Range "Service" Sports Wrist Watches. Repairs a Speciality and promptly attended to. All Work Guaranteed. Best prices given for Old Gold and Silver. Phone No. 2153.

DERBY

FOODS for ANIMALS and BIRDS
Garden Seeds and Sundries Flour and Cereals, etc.
PORTERS' Curzon St. London Rd.
East St. Pear Tree Rd.

For Reliability and Value
SHOP AT
Midland Drapery Co., Ltd.
DERBY
General Drapers Gentlemen's Outfitters and Complete House Furnishers

The Central Educational Co., Ltd.
BOOKS STATIONERY GIFTS
PRINTERS
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS
18, St. Peter's Street, Derby

HALIFAX

Gentlemen's Winter Clothing
Overcoats, Cardigans
Pullovers, Underwear, etc.
ARTHUR GLEDHILL
Hosier Hatter and Tailor
2, Crown St. Halifax Phone 3854

"FLOWERS *for All Occasions*"
CHOICE FLORAL DESIGNS
at moderate prices
Send your friends our Flowers
HOLROYD BROS.
(Francis Street Corner)
197 GIBBET STREET, HALIFAX
Tel: 4657

For Everything Musical
PIANOS RADIO
RECORDS SHEET MUSIC
ACCESSORIES, ETC.
Call at
PRIESTLEY & SUTCLIFFE'S
Victoria Music Rooms
13 George St., Halifax Tel. 3855

HARROGATE

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT, CAFE
Station Square
Branch Stores 20 West Park Tel. 4390

ENGLAND, ROBINSON & CO., Ltd.
the Modern Firm for
PLUMBING
Central Heating
34, 36 Parliament St., Harrogate Tel. 4661

ACKRILL Ltd.
Printers, Stationers and Bookbinders
TEL. 4001

HUDDERSFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Huddersfield 671 daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FOR CHRISTMAS
Christmas Crackers, Choice Biscuits, Crystallized Fruits, Dates, Figs, Nuts, Chocolates, Toffee
H. ROBINSON & SON
Cloth Hall St. and Westbourne Rd., Marsh

BEATRICE CROSSLAND
5, Market Walk
Christmas Cake Decorations
Crackers—Nuts—Raisins
Best Quality Fruits

'PRESENTS FOR CHRISTMAS'
Please call and see our extensive and attractive display of
GLASS AND CHINA
We pack, post and guarantee safe delivery of your purchases
ARMITAGE'S CHINA SHOP
16 Buxton Rd. & 26 John William St.

James Armitage & Sons Ltd.
Will Be Pleased to Help All Monitor Readers in Their Choice of Christmas Gifts
May we specially ask our Monitor Friends to shop as early as possible owing to the short hours and lighting restrictions.
17-21 Buxton Rd. and 16 John William St.

Christmas Gifts
FILLANS & SONS LTD.
MARKET WALK
Silversmiths and Jewellers for over 80 years
"Reliability and Courtesy Always"

HOSIERS and OUTFITTERS
See our wonderful selection of
SEASONABLE GIFTS
for men
OSBORNE & CALVERLEY
37, John William St. Tel. 412

ENGLAND

HUDDERSFIELD *(Continued)*

For
Clothes that Radiate Cleanliness
TRY
THE NEWTOWN LAUNDRY
HONLEY
Phone your orders: Honley 74
A Post Card will ensure a call.

Christmas
Puddings and Cakes
Choice Small Cakes
Chocolates of the Best Quality
B. BRADLEY
54 New St. and 8 Kirkgate Tel. 1141

KENNETH LEVELL LTD.
Market Street
for
Christmas Gifts
Artistic Brass Novelties
Exclusive Glass Ware
Choice China and Pottery
Lamp Stands and Shades, etc.
"The Walk Round Gift Shop"

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
New Designs in
MIRRORS
BRASSWARE
PHOTOFRAMES
Your Own Needlework Framed
BREWER BROS. LTD.
Shambles Lane Tel. 830

LEEDS

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Leeds 62963 12 noon to 2 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PEACOCK & SON Ltd.
Carpets, Linoleums
Curtain Materials, Loose Covers, Bedsteads, Bedding, Blankets, Sheets, Down Quilts.
Established 1850
THE HEADROW AND PARK ROW, LEEDS

LIVERPOOL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Birkenhead 4365 12:30 to 1:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COOPERS
"The Modern Food Store"
CHURCH STREET
for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

RODEX COATS
New Autumn Models
The New Rodex Models are More Charming than ever.
Beautiful Gorslan Tweeds and Lamovel Curl in a wonderful range of new Colours. Largest Selection in Liverpool
SLOAN Ltd.
42-50 Bold Street

HAROLD E. CUBLEY LTD.
DECORATIONS, etc.
Church Home Office
2 HARDMAN STREET

MANCHESTER

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone SALe 3016 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE (FRANK DRURY LTD)
for
Christmas Gifts
(Ground Floor)
St. Ann's Place, Manchester

CHRISTMAS 1939
Exclusive Greeting Cards and Calendars. Novelties and Gifts for all.
A. & S. Walker LIMITED
THE MODERN STATIONERS
Branches:
62, King Street,
St. Ann's Passage,
Victoria Street Corner,
Manchester.

Why not try the "Comsence" Shoe?
FITTED BY
FINLEY & BABER
16, St. Ann St., Manchester 2

New Fashions
New Styles
in Gowns, Coats, Suits, Furs, and Millinery, etc.
ROLAND & RIVKIN LTD
87 OXFORD ST. MANCHESTER

G. A. HAWKES
Private Greeting Cards for Christmas 1939
Single Red Circle Lecture Posters
All Office Supplies
57 VICTORIA BLDGS., MANCHESTER 1
TEL. NO. DEANSGATE 4579

E. FRANKLIN
(Holder of 4 Diplomas)
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's
HAIRDRESSER
243 Stockport Road, Levenshulme
Tel. RUS. 4665

KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
Manchester 3.

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER *(Continued)*

Carpets Furniture
"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double and Triple Sprung All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
Settees from £8.19.6
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
80 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

J. E. STRETCH
ALBERT SQUARE
Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen
Regd. Mark

MANSFIELD

MAGADALE DAIRY
REDCLIFFE ROAD
From our own Farm
Pure Safe Milk
Rich Thick Cream
New Laid Eggs
Delivered at your door Tel. 1010

G. H. ANDREWS
6 and 8 Albert Street, Mansfield
For your Christmas Presents. Excellent range of Madeira Hand Embroidered Cloths. *Irish Linen Goods of all kinds.*
SEE OUR SPECIAL DISPLAYS
Tel. 271

Shuriff's Lushus TABLE SALTS
LONGFORD DAIRY
Town Hall Buildings
High Class Dairy Produce

Christmas Greetings
with Slippers and Evening Shoes
J. P. HIGHAM
7, West Gate
Agent for Lotus, Delta, "K", Norvic, Mascot, Cantilever, Queen and Arch Moulded Shoes.

TYPEWRITERS
Standard and Portable New or Rebuilt
NUTTALL'S
20 Albert St., Mansfield Tel. 634

House Furnishing!
If you are looking for a modern BEDROOM SUITE, 3-PIECE SUITE, DINING SET, OCCASIONAL and KITCHEN FURNITURE or CARPETS, RUGS and LINO, at pre-war prices, then come to STEVENSON'S. 25% discount for CASH while present stocks last.
E. N. STEVENSON, Ltd.
21, Church St., Mansfield Phone 375

Your Old Down Quilt Recovered as New
A Bedspread can be made to match
A large variety of styles and materials to choose from. Curtains and Fittings made and fixed. Household Drapery and Underwear.
HARRINGTON'S
24 and 26 Albert St., Mansfield Tel. 623

BESSIE FLETCHER
3, Albert Street
Baby Linen Hosiery
Art Needlework Underwear
Wools Knitted Goods
Haberdashery Etc.
Novelties and Gifts for Christmas

Do Your Christmas Shopping at
ROWELL BROS.
DRAPERS
1 CHURCH ST. MANSFIELD
also at Bainbridge Ltd., Newark and Rowell Bros., Shirebrook

MABEL TAYLOR
38a, Rosemary Street
For FRESH FRUIT and VEGETABLES
Note our special Window Display of Christmas Fare
ORDERS CALLED FOR DAILY

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

CHRISTMAS SHOPPING
NOW IN FULL SWING
It is wise to shop early this year.
JOHN MOSES & CO., LTD.
Newcastle 1 Telephone 20674

Two Ball Lonnen Garage
West Road (Top of Denton Bank)
Newcastle-on-Tyne
Everything for the Motorist
Castrol Lubrequipment
Call here for PETROL, OIL, ETC.
Tel. 33262

SLATERS BLUE LINE TAXIS
8d per mile
No Extra Charges
TEL. 22111
Central Station, Newcastle

MRS. BLAKE'S LINEN LOUNGE
Everything for the home
Exquisite Embroideries from many lands. Christmas Gifts
62 Northumberland St. Phone 26957

NOTTINGHAM

Christmas 1939
GIFTS
GIFTS
GIFTS
Dressing Gowns and Jackets
Pyjamas
Hosiery and Lingerie
LADIES! Improve your personal appearance during the Party Season by wearing a STRODEX individually designed Corset.
DOROTHY, 7 Goldsmith Street

An Electrical or Radio Fault The Remedy!
"THE RADIO DOCTOR"
(Regd.)
CLAUDE B. BARTON, Ltd.
Qualified Radio, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers
27-29 Union Rd. Ph. NOTTINGHAM 41760

ENGLAND

ROCHDALE

MERCHANT
Milkstone Place, opp. Victory Cinema
MODERN PLUMBERS AND HEATING ENGINEERS
Specialists in Grates and Mantles
Fire Range Repairs and Property Repairs
PHONE 2480 Promptly Executed

INSURANCES
All Classes Effected Sound Companies
Estimates Free
Personal and Prompt Attention
JOSEPH FRITH
Station Buildings Tel. 3742

SCARBOROUGH

F. GREATHEAD
ELECTRICAL AND RADIO ENGINEER
9 Huntriss Row Phone 775
Electrical and Wireless Accessories

C. W. HAYNES
JOINER BUILDER
CONTRACTOR
Tel. 997 Burniston Road

SHEFFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71387, 10 a. m.-5 p. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FURNITURE
Agents and Stockists for
"BUOYANT" Upholstery
"VI-SPRING" Mattresses
Personal service. Advice readily and courteously given for furnishings and colour schemes.
H. Ponsford
581, 583 and 601 London Road
Sheffield 2
Tel. No. Sharrow 50814

STAUBER'S CAFE
Luncheons Teas Suppers
GEORGE STREET
Fresh Home Made Chocolates
Cream Cakes
76 PINSTONE STREET

J. W. Shaw & SON
The Confectioners at HUNTER'S BAR *and Branches*

OXCROFT
Britain's Best
HOUSE COAL
S. A. STEVENSON, Ltd.
141, Norfolk Street, Sheffield 1
Phones 23184, 23185, 23186 and 23129

Samuel Wilson & Son, Ltd.
125-137 WEST STREET
CAR REPAIRS
PANEL BEATERS
COACH and CELLULOSE REPAINTERS
Phones 43262 and 23807

SOUTHPORT

BURSTON & NIXSON Ltd.
For choice selection of tinned and bottled fruits, groceries and provisions
41, London Street, Southport
Est. 1881 Phone 2153

Christmas Gifts? Broadbents of Course
BROADBENTS LTD.
OF CHAPEL STREET
Cater for Every Taste and Purse

STOCKPORT

FLORENCE DAWBER
Gowns, Coats, Millinery, Etc.
98, BRAMHALL LANE, DAVENPORT STOCKPORT
'Phone Gt. Moor 3260

'Phone RUSholme 2823
Robinson's
Quality Confectioners
Branches throughout the district

WAKEFIELD

The Steam Laundry (Wakefield) Ltd.
Will call for your Washing or Dry Cleaning
Send Post Card or Phone 2165
Grantley Street

SIMPSONS MASCOT SHOE STORE
Will meet your footwear needs. Shoes of quality for men and women.
BOROUGH MARKET

WHEN in need of help watch these classified columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

ENGLAND

WALLASEY

CARTWRIGHT'S
180 Liscard Road Phone 1144
Florist and Fruiterer
Floral tributes of every description at reasonable prices.
Fruit daintily packed for CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Scotland

EDINBURGH

Give Good Cheer This Year
SCOTT-LYON'S
Celebrated Currant Loaf .....1/2 per lb.
In Rounds .....3/6, 4/8, 5/10 and 7/-
Delicious Scots Shortbread
Petticoat Tails Shortbread
2/- and 4/- per tin
Finger Shortbread ....2/- and 4/- per tin
Cakes of Shortbread in Tartan Tins, 2/-, 2/6, 4/-, 5/- up to 10/-
RICH FRUIT CAKES
Cherry—Dundee—Sultana—Cherrypine—Genoa, etc.
Famous Butterscotch Cakes, 1/2, 1/8, 2/6 each
CHRISTMAS CAKES
SCOTT-LYON Ltd.
Ferry Road Bakery
The above prices are subject to alteration

Christmas Gifts
We have a Wonderful Selection
of Unique and Inexpensive Articles including brass goods, knockers, brushes, hooks, forks, companion sets, elephants from Ceylon; standard lamps and shades, down quilts, bedspreads and cushions, all in the latest fabrics and colours. Nests of tables, fireside chairs, card tables
JOHN TAYLOR & SON (Edinbr.) Ltd.
110 Princes Street, Edinburgh
Telephone Nos. 22206 and 22207

Special Display of HAND BAGS
CLEGHORN
129, Princes Street

Useful Christmas Presents
Cases of Cutlery, Electro Plate and Tea Sets, Standard and Table Lamps and Shades, Electric Fires, Kettles, Toasters, Radiators, Coal Boxes, Fireside Companion Sets.
Get these ideally and eminently useful gifts from
James Gray & Son
89 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH
TEL. 24186

NEW IDEAS are to be found in GIFTS and WEDDING PRESENTS at
Kirkwoods
EDINBURGH.
JEWELLERS and SILVERSMITHS
43, Queensferry Street

Exclusive Knitwear by MONTGOMERY
The Knitwear Specialists
117 GEORGE STREET
Let us make your Knitwear to your own measurements in exclusive designs.

LOCKE & SON
Builders Ironmongers
Supplier of goods passed by Government for A. R. P. Work, etc.
Agents for Hobbs Hart & Co., London Safe Manufacturers. We specialize in Safe Work of any kind.
Office and Works at 13 N. Saint Andrew St.
Telephone Edinburgh 25391

PURITY
Guaranteed in our Home Made
CONFECTIONERY
ROBERT TAIT
Tel. 43181 Nicolson Square

ALL THE BEST BOOKS
May be inspected at
GRANTS BOOK SHOP
126, Princes Street, Edinburgh
Ask for Christmas List. Phone 31031

Ladies' Tailor and Furrier
Costumes for Winter or Spring
Fit guaranteed. Own material made up
We specialize in remaking old Fur Coats into Smart Fur Jackets
Phone 22939, Robert Boa, 9 Atholl Place

KENNETH F. GIBB
Umbrellas—Dog Requisites
85 SHANDWICK PLACE
(Opposite Stafford St. Telephone 26332)
Umbrellas, Sports Seats, Riding Crop, etc.

GLASGOW

TEA SHOPS
at 245 Sauchiehall Street and 104 West George Street
ALL HOME BAKING
High Teas and Dinners served till 7 p. m.
WENDY'S

Permanent Waving, Setting, Trimming, Beauty Culture, etc. *Personal Attention*
Margaret A. Taylor
Ladies' Hairdresser
Phone Douglas 4595 268 Bath Street Opposite Kings Theatre Glasgow, C. 2

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

SCOTLAND

GLASGOW *(Continued)*

New Season's FURWEAR
Attractive New Creations in Furs and Fur Garments are now being shown
at
COUPAR LTD.
241 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow
Telephone 2389 Douglas

Telephone: Douglas 5141
Galloway & Lee
Jas. M. Galloway—David S. Lee
Artistic House Furnishers
335, Sauchiehall Street
Glasgow, C. 2
Specialists in Fitted Carpets
See our range of Non-Crush Curlsax Carpeting now available in five qualities from 7/11 per yard.

GLASGOW'S "PREMIER" BOOKSHOP
For Books in every walk of Literature to suit All Ages and at All Prices. All the Latest Editions, Large Stock of Books for Presentation. Booksellers,
GRANTS, GLASGOW
The Grant Educational Company Ltd.
91 Union Street

Phone Douglas 4275
John Adams
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALIST
212 NORTH STREET, C. 3
For Useful Gifts
TIES .....Large Selection from 1/6
SOCKS .....Plain or fancy from 1/6
SHIRTS .....Newest designs from 8/6
UNDERWEAR 3/4
PYJAMAS .....Newest patterns from 8/11
MEN'S GLOVES ..... from 4/6
LADIES' GLOVES ..... from 10/6
MEN'S HANDKFS. 6½
LADIES' HANDKFS. 6½
SCARVES ..... /6
PULLOVERS
We have Khaki and Air Force Slipovers; Pullovers and Scarves in stock.

CURTAINING
Fo the Artistic
BLACK-OUT
Fadeless Velours, in charming shades of Rose, Blue and Taupe, are ideal for black-out purposes . . . See our wonderful range of curtaining. May we suggest lining your existing curtains to make the black-out perfect . . . We shall be happy to quote for your requirements.
TRERON LTD.
254 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

PARKER-KNOLL CHAIRS
We are agents for the famous Parker-Knoll upholstery and have a large and varied stock of these chairs. FROM **51/6**
A. GARDNER & SON, LTD.
36 JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW, C. 1

RADIO
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Manly Manners

Timothy and The Skates

A Story for Children

In winter, all the Chatter-Elves who lived by the brook stayed underground in their tunnels at the foot of the hemlock tree. "It's too cold to go outdoors," they always said when Timothy, who was the youngest of all, asked why.

"The ground will be covered with snow, and the water with ice," they told him.

Still Timothy longed to go outside and see for himself what the world was like in winter. Finally his mother made him six sweaters of pink thistle-down and three pairs of waterproof leggings, and a tight fitting warm cap. She put them all on him and he set forth one day when the sun was high in the sky.

The world was very white, as far as he could see. There was soft cold snow over all the ground. Timothy took in big breaths of clear cold air. He listened for noises that he knew. There was a blue jay calling from across the brook. But where was the brook? He walked over to where the brook ought to be. He trudged back and forth, his feet making tracks in the snow.

"The snow has covered the brook!" he said to himself in great surprise.

Then he heard a very strange noise. It went on and on, never stopping. What could it be?

There was a bush in front of Timothy. He walked around this bush, and there before him was the brook, only it was not water at all but hard, shiny ice. All the snow had been swept from a big circle, and on it hundreds of fairies were darting round and round. They wore shiny things on their feet, which, as they slipped over the ice, made the noise Timothy had heard.

The king of the fairies, in the middle of the circle, stopped and called out, "Now everybody join in the song!"

The fairies all began to move more slowly.

"Silver skates are softly singing,
Over the ice our feet are winging," they sang.

Then the king saw Timothy.

"What ho!" he cried. "A visitor from underground! Timothy Chatter-Elf has braved the snow and ice to come out and see the glorious winter-time. What shall we give him as a reward?"

"A pair of skates—a pair of skates!" cried all the fairies together. Half-a-dozen of the tiny fairies ran over to him, and suddenly Timothy found himself with two of the shiny things fastened onto his feet, right over the three pairs of leggings. Two fairies led him around on the ice, and kept him from losing his balance. Faster and faster they went, until they seemed to be flying.

"All stop!" cried the king at last. "'Tis time for us to leave. But keep your skates, Timothy, and join us here any cold day at high noon." Then, skates and all, the fairies flew off until they were out of sight.

Timothy unfastened his new skates and joyfully set off for his tunnel home. "I shall ask Mother if I may come again tomorrow," he said to himself.

Did You Ever Wonder

What Pilot Balloons Are, and Why They Are Sent Up?

Pilot balloons are small, unmanned balloons sent up to determine the direction and velocity of the winds. In the nineteenth century they were sent aloft just before the ascent of a large, manned balloon to discover the conditions in the upper air, acting as a "pilot" to point out the best air lanes to travel.

Today the weather bureaus send up pilot balloons every six hours to obtain the direction and speed of the winds at various heights above the earth. The information thus obtained is primarily for the use of aviators, enabling them to choose the best flying level.

The balloons used are about six inches in diameter before inflation and are filled with helium gas until their diameter is about three feet. They are specially made for the weather bureau, for ordinary rubber tends to harden and become brittle when exposed to extremely low temperatures; and the upper air to which the pilot balloon rises may have a temperature as low as about 70° Fahrenheit below zero. Then, too, due to decreased atmospheric pressure high above the earth, the pilot balloon expands to as much as six or seven feet in diameter.

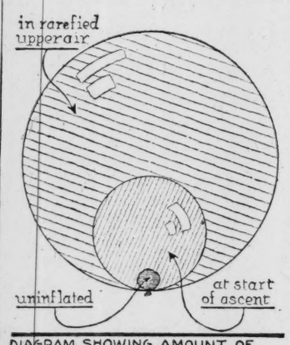


DIAGRAM SHOWING AMOUNT OF EXPANSION OF PILOT BALLOON

The pilot balloon carries no instruments, but the wind direction and velocity are determined on the basis of observations of the balloon taken as it rises.

The observations, taken every minute after the balloon is released, are made by means of a theodolite, which is basically a small telescope so mounted that it swings both up-and-down and horizontally. The balloon is released above the theodolite, and the readings give its elevation angle and direction from the starting point at the end of each minute.

The balloon is assumed to have a constant rate of ascent of 180 meters, or about 600 feet, per minute. With this known, by relatively simple mathematics the data obtained with the theodolite indicates how fast and in what direction the wind is blowing at various levels.

The wind direction and velocity, in 1,000-foot steps up to 14,000 feet, are reduced to numerical code and relayed by teletype all over the United States.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Naming Rayon

Although man-made fiber (rayon) was introduced from France into the United States as early as 1910, it was not until 1924 that various names under which the article was sold were dropped in favor of the new name "rayon" agreed upon by a committee of manufacturers and retailers.

World's Humor

Answers

The Individualist

London Illustrated

Problems of a window washer.

Daily Quotation

Look for strength in people, not weakness; for good, not evil—most of us find what we search for.

—J. Wilbur Chapman

A Word a Day

Pelagic

Example: "Littoral and estuary shells are more frequently liable . . . to be intermixed with the exuviae of *pelagic* tribes." (Lyell: "Principles of Geology.")

Test: Before reading further, test your vocabulary by selecting the synonym of the word italicized above:

mountain	catlike
dangerous	wild
finny	oceanic

Pronunciation: *Pe-lajj'-ik* (*e* quick-long as in *create*, *a* short as in *at*, *i* short as in *it*.)

Derivation and definition: This word, meaning "of or pertaining to the open or high sea," comes to us from the Greek *pelagos*, "the open sea." It has reference to the deep seas rather than to the shallow waters near the coasts; although when applied, as above, to marine life, it suggests that living at or near the surface, as distinguished from that which inhabits the great depths.

(Note that the word "exuviae" in the example suggests skins, shells, or other natural coverings cast off by animals. It is pronounced *egg-zu'-vih-ee.*)

Party Fun

Look! See!

One guest is chosen to have his photograph taken, and another is chosen as photographer. He is provided with a camera and such other articles as a flashlight, light bulbs, etc., and prepares to take the picture.

The subject is told to sit in a chair. The photographer, who has blackened his fingers with burnt cork (unknown to the subject), starts to pose the subject. He tilts his chin, turns his head, etc., leaving smudges where his fingers touch.

When the subject's face is thoroughly smudged the photographer pretends to take a picture, after which he asks the subject if he'd like to see his photograph—and hands him a mirror! All this is accompanied with much laughter. —D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Frozen Sunshine

Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, Bristol, Eng.

Early Winter Morning in Bristol

It Has Been Said of the Family—

A happy family is but an earlier heaven.—Bowring.

If I might control the literature of the household, I would guarantee the well-being of the church and state.—Bacon.

Happy are the families where the government of parents is the reign of affection, and the obedience of the children the submission of love.—Anon.

It is better to be the best of a lowly family than the worst of a noble one.—Greek proverb.

As are families, so is society. If well ordered, well instructed, and well governed, they are the springs from which go forth the streams of national greatness and prosperity—of civil order and public happiness.—Thayer.

We are not born as the partridge in the wood, or the ostrich of the desert, to be scattered everywhere; but we are to be grouped together, and brooded by love, and reared day by day in the first of churches, the family.—Henry Ward Beecher.

"The last word" is the most dangerous of infernal machines, and husband and wife should no more fight to get it than they should struggle for the possession of a lighted bombshell.—Douglas Jerrold.

In Lighter Vein

The Skeptic

A guide escorting a group of women through a canning factory indicated a girl worker, and said: "She puts the pork in the beans."

"Where is the girl who takes it out?" asked one of the group.—June Provines in Chicago Tribune.

Pie vs. Spinach

Young Donald had told his favorite uncle that his mother was very funny about some things. When the uncle asked why he thought so, Donald said:

"Well, when we have mince pie for dinner, she asks me whether I will have some, but when we have spinach, she just gives it to me."—The Recorder.

Daily Anecdote

Locked Out

During the recent Australian tour of Marcel Dupre, distinguished French organist, he gave a free recital in Sydney. Long before the advertised time for starting, the Town Hall was packed to overflowing and the doors were closed.

Five minutes before his recital, M. Dupre arrived at the main door, but the attendant firmly refused him admittance, saying it was a full house. Even when he pleaded, "S'il vous plait, monsieur; I give the recital," the attendant remained adamant, merely replying, "You'll have to wait in the queue, and if a seat becomes vacant I'll let you in," and closed the door.

In despair, as it was then time for the recital to begin, M. Dupre went to the side door and thumped loudly; much to the amusement of the crowd who had recognized him. The attendant opened the door about half an inch, and warned the now thoroughly exasperated organist, "The fire brigades people won't let us take any more."

M. Dupre, refusing to take "no" for an answer, forced his way in, and finally was able to convince the astonished attendant, that he was being locked out of his own recital.

A Verse for Today . . .

Let all the earth fear the Lord: *let all the inhabitants of the world stand in awe of him. For he spake, and it was done; he commanded, and it stood fast.*—Ps. 33:8, 9.

Prepared

"So your daughter is about to marry. Do you really feel she is ready for the battle of life?"

"She should be. She's been in four engagements already."—Wall Street Journal.

Pot Calls Kettle Black

Married Daughter: "I do wish you'd learn not to drop your aspirates, father. You never hear Claude doing it."

Self-Made Man: "Pity 'e isn't as careful with 'is vowels—'e's got I. O. U.'s laying about all over the place."—London Opinion.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Going to the Dogs?

Chicago

Two friends were walking toward 63rd Street near the University of Chicago, and one was energetically deploring the ways of modern youth. As a fortuitous climax to his dissertation, a battered and topless flivver, brimming over with noisy, college boys, came rattling up the street. As it passed, the speaker declared, with smug satisfaction, "There! What did I tell you? Doesn't that just prove what I've been saying?"

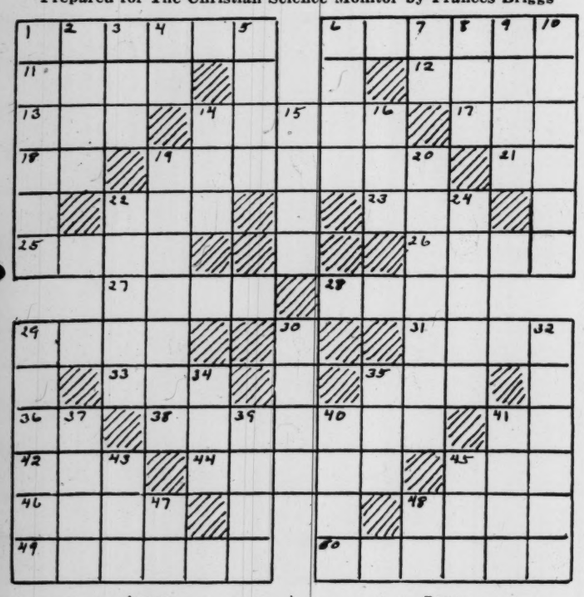
His companion was about to say that he couldn't see that it proved anything except that the boys were in fine health and spirits and didn't care if the whole world knew it, when the carload stopped suddenly at the intersection of 63rd Street. In itself that was not surprising, for 63rd Street has both a surface and an elevated line, besides extremely heavy automobile traffic.

What made the stop noteworthy was the fact that one of the boys disentangled himself from the group, got out of the car, and helped a bewildered lady of mature years to cross the busy street. This done, he clambered back into the flivver and the group went noisily on their way.

There were no further remarks on the hopeless state of modern youth.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What poet wrote "Table Talk"?
6—Who was amanuensis and faithful attendant of Jeremiah (Jer. 36:4-32)?
11—What deer is found in India and other parts of southern Asia?
12—What is a city of Gen. 14:2?
13—Lair.
14—What do you call the eggs of oysters?
17—A ballad is what?
18—What is symbol for manganese?
19—What poet wrote "Prometheus Unbound"?
21—Where is Frostburg (abbr.)?
22—What mammal has same number of teeth as man?
23—Coarse part of flax is what?
25—A nonet is a composition for what number of instruments?
26—What would you find in a courant?
27—What would a garrulous person do?
28—In Arthurian legend, Vivian is called "Lady of the ——."
29—Would an agraffe be a hook, hawk, or goat?
31—Where was man's first dwelling place?
33—In what State is South Sioux City (abbr.)?
35—Bitter vetch is what?
36—What prefix means "with"?
38—What are speedy ships used for dispatches without convoy?
41—Where is Moaessen (abbr.)?
42—What is the definite article?
44—Who was the Manassite spy?
45—What character of nursery rhymes was a piper's son?
46—How would you describe flesh of the escolar?
48—What weight was used in ancient Greece?
49—Juliet is object of whose affection?
50—What is a city of central Washington?

Down

1—Who composed opera "A Witch of Salem"?
2—What animals obey "gee" and "haw"?
3—Gain.
4—Book of Job precedes what (abbr.)?
5—Manila hemp is used in making what?
6—What do you call hollow of a spoon?
7—Symbol for rubidium is what?
8—Who was one of family of Bani (Ezra. 10:34)?
9—What is any of various bivalve mollusks?
10—Whose musical composition is "The Seasons"?
14—In speaking of Biblical Kezia, what pronoun would you use?
15—Who sings part of Mistress Quickly in "Falstaff"?
16—What is used by a fisherman?
19—Who managed Cleveland Americans in that baseball club's only World's Series?
20—What is a city of New York on Hudson River?
22—What was first name of Dvorak, Bohemian composer?
24—What plants are said to grow rapidly?
29—Who was noblest of all chieftians in Homer's "Iliad"?
30—A monsoon is what?
32—The Naamites were descended from whom?
34—What is a river of western Ukraine, Europe?
35—Who was ancestor of Erites?
37—Where is Piqua?
39—Siestas are what?
40—What town of Judah is mentioned in Josh. 15:21?
41—Yankee Doodle rode upon what?
43—What tree is planted for shade?
45—What is sesame?
47—What pronoun is used in Bible?
48—Manuscript (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Hat Is Here Again*

By LE PELLEY

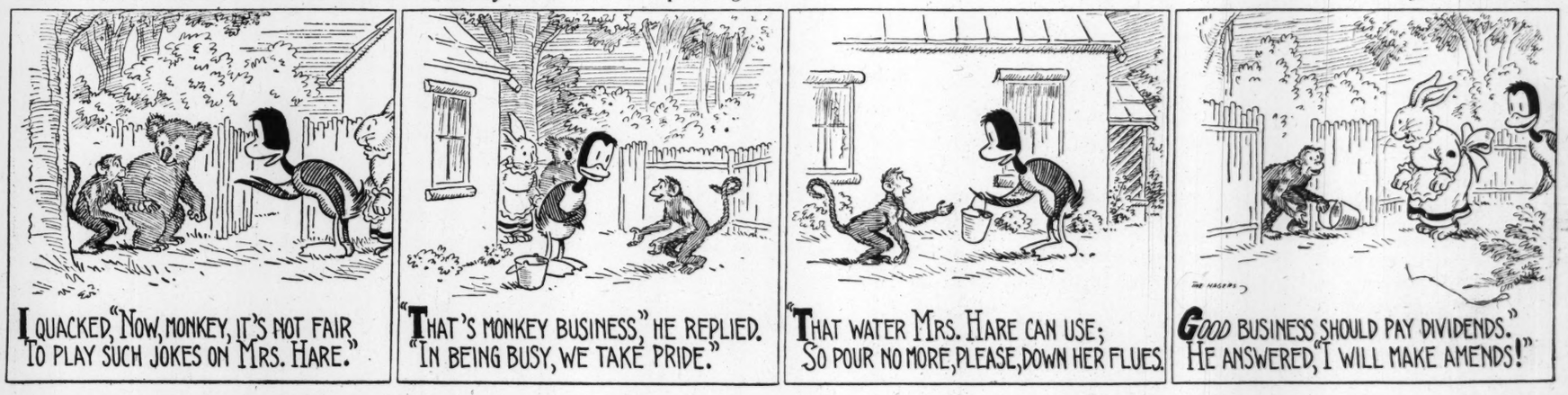
SUSIE. —TODAY'S THE DAY!!
WHAT DO YOU MEAN, "TODAY'S THE DAY..." ??
DON'T YOU FEEL HOW COLD IT IS ? !
LOOK — THERE HE COMES NOW! - SEE! HE'S WEARING IT - !!
OH — YES - AND IT WILL SMELL OF MOTH BALLS, TOO !
TUM-TE-TUM — TE TOOTLE TE TUM....
LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Heavyweight*

"Hm-m-" said the Boss today, "I wonder how much I weigh?"
I wanted to see what he was doing, but couldn't make head or tail of it—
The Boss seemed a little puzzled too—
Then he tried again—
And this time he seemed quite pleased — ??? —

The Adventures of Waddles—*Monkey Business Is Improving*

By The Hagers


I QUACKED, "NOW, MONKEY, IT'S NOT FAIR TO PLAY SUCH JOKES ON MRS. HARE."
"THAT'S MONKEY BUSINESS," HE REPLIED. "IN BEING BUSY, WE TAKE PRIDE."
"THAT WATER MRS. HARE CAN USE; SO POUR NO MORE, PLEASE, DOWN HER FLUES."
GOOD BUSINESS SHOULD PAY DIVIDENDS." HE ANSWERED, "I WILL MAKE AMENDS!"
THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Barred Roads—Barred Minds

The great menace of these war-torn days is a return to provincialism in thinking. That may seem at first glance to have little connection with the fact that three departments of the Federal Government have joined with the Council of State Governments in an attack on the development of interstate trade barriers in the United States. Yet this movement to defend America against Balkanization from within is a movement to defend the largest single area in the world where there remains not only free trade in goods but also free trade in ideas.

And the two go hand in hand. If the growth of State trade barriers should go on to the point where it would produce a series of commercial boundaries between regions of the United States, it would foster—just as it is fostered by—an intolerant set of sectional jealousies. It was thus that rivalries were beginning when the American States realized they must unite under the Constitution, and unless the ban it laid against State tariffs is scrupulously kept, the strains and tugs of regionalism may seriously weaken the structure.

The tendency toward exclusiveness is also finding expression just now in the international field through a drive against the Hull trade policy. If America wishes to promote peace it will need to keep the Trade Agreements Act.

* * *

The tendency to discriminate against outsiders arises out of commendable desires to help the person nearest at hand or out of a selfish belief that money is most likely to return to one's own purse if put in circulation near home. But the discriminations practiced under either of these motives embody a great many fallacies.

A tax on margarine, a requirement that out-of-state eggs must be so stamped, or a regulation to give advantage to local dairies—enacted supposedly to protect consumers but at the behest of producers—almost always makes the consumer pay more for his milk, butter, or eggs. An arbitrary quarantine against nursery stock, an extortionate motortruck tax against out-of-state trucks, or a provision that the State must give preference to local manufacturers in its own purchases—these are some of the forms discrimination takes. They all tend to break up the free system under which each area produces what it can produce best. Living standards suffer as costs go up in protected production.

* * *

The urge to "take care of our own" is naturally strong and has its values and its validity in any country. Yet it should not narrow the vision. One can be interested in welfare at home and at the same time be open to good from abroad. Many a person has found his own problems made easier of solution by lending a hand to someone else—and so it can be among communities or nations.

Not alone in trade in goods but more importantly in appreciation of human values do men everywhere need today to lift up their eyes to the broader view and strive for the open mind that makes for mutual understanding.

The Governor Acts Wisely

Governor Saltonstall has moved wisely to end the connections, recently disclosed, between pari-mutuel horse and dog race betting in this State and a group of gangsters and discredited politicians, two of whom are serving sentences in a Boston jail for attempting to bribe a jury. His moves—while still in a preliminary stage—will win the approval of all who have noted how the police have linked Edward J. O'Hare, slain operator of race tracks at Dighton and elsewhere, with Al Capone and a coterie of Boston politicians.

Citizens interested in the suppression of crime will watch closely the Governor's further moves to carry out his indicated purpose. They will not be satisfied with measures which remove only the most conspicuously disgraceful elements from the gambling picture. Pending the ultimate elimination of racetrack betting from the State, they seek, first, a thorough inquiry into the politico-gangster-racing alliance which the O'Hare murder has brought to light, and then a genuinely effective reorganization of the State racing administration. They know, however, that the only permanent solution will be the abolition of the State's virtual invitation to gangsters in the form of a multi-million-dollar, State-approved game of chance.

News from Leipzig says men's suits are being made out of potato leaves. Imagine going out in the *garden* to select a pair of trousers!

Rumania Shifts Ballast

The cabinet change in Rumania, whereby Premier Constantin Argetoianu retired and George Tatarescu was appointed to take his place, seems to mean a strengthening of Rumania's neutrality. It does not appear to indicate any fundamental change of policy, but a more forceful carrying out of that already being followed.

The fact that Foreign Minister Grigore Gafencu remains, is an indication that his policies will continue. One must remember, also, that King Carol is the Government of Rumania, and his policy seems constant. Within the last two years there have been six Premiers: Tatarescu, Goga, Miron Christea, Calinescu, Argetoianu, and now Tatarescu again. But all have been completely under the personal direction of King Carol. He has instructed all of them to follow the roads of neutrality and unconditionally to defend Rumania's independence. Exactly that policy continues. It is approved by the whole nation.

Argetoianu, though determined, is not supple, and has no political following. Tatarescu, on the other hand, is young, eloquent, daring, energetic, and obedient. He does what the King wants, does it quickly and well. He and Carol worked together four years in harmony.

The situation is difficult. Hungary, through its Foreign Minister, has reminded Rumania of its claims. Germany is applying much pressure. Bulgaria demands the return of a province which Rumania took in 1913. Soviet Russia is a potential menace. Effective help from France seems improbable. So Rumania must maneuver its ship of state very carefully. Captain Carol probably felt he could find no better First Mate than Tatarescu.

The course which the ship will take depends on events. The one constant, unchanging aim is to keep the vessel intact and, if possible, out of storm.

Russia "Plays It Down" (?)

Finland has the Soviet Union's word that Russia does not intend to magnify the alleged "incident" in which the Finns are supposed to have fired shells into Russian territory. A dispatch from Moscow tells something of the methods by which the Soviet authorities are making good (?) that pledge.

A few hours after the Soviet protest had been delivered to the Finnish Minister in Moscow it was made part of the midnight broadcast. Thus it underscored a report of the shelling which had been sent out at 10 o'clock, interrupting musical programs. At 4 a. m. night-shift workers were called into assemblies to add their weight to what is being played up as a "class" issue. Their "protest" was published ostensibly for the benefit of "brother" workers in Finland, along with photographs of indignant Russian faces, caught by cameramen miraculously (?) on the job at just the right moment.

Now the Finns are being reminded by Russian propaganda agencies of the price Czechoslovakia paid for accepting encouragement from the democracies against German pressures. Now the Finns are charged not only with a shelling in which they say they had no part, but with being the tools of bigger Powers who wish to force war on Russia. Now the Finns are being urged to revolt against their own Government.

But fortunately (?) for Finland, the Finnish people have the Soviet Union's word that it will not (?) magnify an "abominable attack." It is as if the Soviet leaders were to say: "Is it our fault if, despite all our efforts to minimize this enormous provocation, our people insist on seeing it in its true proportions? Is it our fault if, despite our absolute control of the press, radio and all other sources of information and propaganda, our independent-thinking public insists that 4,000,000 Finns are an overtowering menace to 170,000,000, Russians?"

It is as if Moscow were to say: "Of course we shall not magnify the incident, but it is plain to everybody that although only a few casualties were suffered and only a few shells fired, this incident is already big enough in our eyes (without magnifying glasses) to serve as a reason for redrawing maps in this part of Europe just as Reichsführer Hitler has redrawn them elsewhere. But rest assured, beyond using it as such a pretext, we absolutely promise not to magnify the incident in the least."

The Federal Government has paved the way for reforms in the millinery industry, says a news item. Will the reforms be extended to the styles?

The Bookshelf

Before Huey Long

Tracing the course of Louisiana's social history to the rise of Populism in the nineties, Roger Wallace Shugg's ORIGINS OF CLASS STRUGGLE IN LOUISIANA (University, La.: Louisiana State University Press. $3.50), does more than explain the causes of one agrarian uprising. It defines the underlying forces that gave Huey P. Long his power. And it implies that powerful class movements will again be felt in Louisiana and the Deep South as the masses struggle for economic uplift.

In this inquiry into the Louisiana castes—planters' aristocracy, yeoman farmers and laborers, and Negroes—through the ante-bellum years, the Civil War, and up to the agrarian uprisings of the 1890's, the author seeks to show that the war made freedom of the Negroes but did not change the lowly status of the masses, the poor white people. The plantation system, which has never benefited the masses in Louisiana according to this interpretation, survived the war as the State's ruling institution. Not for eighty years, or until the Populist uprising, were the masses able to consolidate their forces in unified action.

* * *

Professor Shugg's social history of Louisiana is a documented work based upon his own examination of hitherto unexplored records of the State. Louisiana's first constitution, 1812, based the right to vote and to seek public office on possession of property. A minority of planters, merchants, and lawyers ruled. As the population doubled between 1810 and 1820, and again between 1820 and 1840, the Whigs, by sheer preponderance, gradually took control of the House, then the Senate. But not until 1845 was planter opposition overcome and a convention called to revise the constitution.

This new constitution abolished property requirements for suffrage, but "with the conservative black belt over-represented and the active electorate dominated by slaveholders, not much can be said for the democratic reforms of the Convention of 1845." The government by gentlemen successfully controlled the State up to the Civil War but did not, as some historians have thought, force Louisiana to secede by a coup d'état, Professor Shugg believes.

* * *

Although three-fourths of the white people of Louisiana had no proprietary interest in slavery, the masses did not turn abolitionist when Civil War threatened the State. There was a realization that competition by freed Negroes would challenge the economic standards, such as these were, of the poor whites. The planters' oligarchy defied constitutional procedure in bringing about secession "not by conspiracy but by the exercise of powers they had always possessed."

Having gained no benefits from the plantation system before the war, in Professor Shugg's opinion, the masses—yeoman farmers, laborers, and poor whites—suffered most throughout the war; and after Reconstruction, with the survival of the plantation economy, the "condition of the white people in Louisiana showed little improvement in 1890 over 1860." Only then did they rise up at the polls, "because they had failed to rise in field, factory, or shop." And they rose again, a generation later, to the share-the-wealth appeal. Professor Shugg's study well explains the slow economic progress of Louisiana's poor white people in a land where caste has dominated society. R. J. S.

Trying to Pick Up the Trail of Sound Finance

Needed: An International Law Court

This newspaper is not responsible for state ments or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In spite of what is happening today, it seems possible that war is dying out of human life, since the present war has only come about after a number of deliberate rejections of war-situations, since 1918.

The Rhineland, Abyssinia, Austria, Czechoslovakia, all would have led to war before 1914; but the new temper of the modern age refused to allow a war situation to develop. Nevertheless, war has come; and not the least of the contributory factors that have led to this war is our false attitude toward the nature and limitations of knowledge.

We may take the case of a country I will call Mythopia. Here is a country of which we know very little, close to us though it is. Yet almost every person we meet, and every journal we read, informs us that he, or it, knows all that is to be known of the complex mind and machinery of that country. Two thirds of the nation is convinced that Mythopia is a blind irrational power, seeking to dominate and destroy all the nations of Europe; the other third admires Mythopia and its leader, and a well-informed military man alludes to him as "a genius; kind, modest, and simple."

If anyone would take the trouble to read some of the contradictory literature on this country (and it is legion), they would end by being convinced that the answer to the question: How much can I know of Mythopia? is: Scarcely anything, if knowledge be regarded in the words of Leibnitz, as something that should be "Clear, distinct, and adequate." So that when a situation arises in which war is declared on Mythopia, the question: Am I sufficiently certain that Mythopia is wrong, to justify me in killing my fellowmen, and, at the same time, disorganizing the whole structure of Europe? can only be answered negatively.

Yet there are thousands of young men armed to kill each other, and to destroy all that civilization which has nourished them, for a situation of which they know nothing. True, we have evolved an anti-war attitude: hence the League of Nations; but until we think in a different manner, the danger of war will always exist.

There is only one way in which difficulties between nations can be settled today, when the globe has shrunk to such an extent that all nations are literally neighbors, and that is by an international court of law. The complications of modern politics are such that we can never attain a sufficiently clear knowledge of the motives and inter-relations of another country's behavior to justify war.

ROBERT HAMILTON

Bristol, Eng.

North . . South . . East . . West

Punch With Care

By Frank L. Perrin

Years and years ago, a now forgotten jingle writer gave us the unforgettable lines which read,

> Punch, brother, punch, punch with care;
> Punch in the presence of the passinjare.

The couplet and the verses which completed the doggerel admonished a measure of politeness, consideration and courtesy, all designed to contribute to the safety, comfort, and convenience of the railway patrons which, in those earlier days, was new to the American public. Those of us who made infrequent journeys by rail, some of us, perhaps, before the days of the trolley cars, the subways and the cushioned coaches now so familiar, were compelled, all too often, to feel that majordomo of the train, the uniformed conductor, was extending a rare privilege in permitting the passenger to enjoy the meager accommodations provided.

It is a pleasure today to offer unsolicited testimony, that the fact may be established, that all this has been changed here in the United States. The conductors of the old school seem to have been retired. Their places have been taken by the graduates and post-graduates of a newer school in which a curriculum provided by those who have gained a realization of what public service means is taught and quite generally enforced.

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The uncommercial American traveler, whether in quest of new scenes or definitely ticketed to a prearranged destination, actually travels as the welcome guest of those in charge of the particular train chosen for his journey. His comfort, convenience and safety are the chief concern of those who serve and attend him. Many of the railroad companies have provided attractive itineraries for tourists by arranging with the managers of former competing roads for the interchange of round-trip tickets. And these, contrary to a custom long stubbornly adhered to, are offered at reduced rates.

The observing student may wonder why this concession to public convenience and appreciated economy was not made earlier, and before it became increasingly apparent that competition not dreamed of a decade or two decades ago became a factor that demanded prompt and serious consideration. There is no denying the fact, of course, that the railroad owners and managers believed that their monopolization of passenger and freight traffic could never be seriously questioned or broken. Water transportation, internally, except on the Great Lakes, had been discouraged until it offered no actual competition.

Previous to the creation of the Interstate Commerce Commission, favored localities, special interests, and powerful politicians obtained concessions from many of the carriers. The legislatures in some of the States were controlled by railway lobbyists and corrupted members. We were told then, as we have been asked many times since to believe, that the rail carriers expected to carry passengers at a loss. The man who paid the freight was looked to as the source of all profits.

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Few laymen were persuaded that this was a sound economic theory. Recent developments, it would seem, have disproved it convincingly. The autotrucks have bid successfully for both long and short-haul loads. The economics of highway, as opposed to rail transportation, have been established. The revenues lost to the railroads by this means probably never will be regained or recovered.

It is true, likewise, that the passenger-carrying buses, the privately-owned automobiles, the trailers and the airplanes have absorbed many who otherwise might have traveled by rail. But the interesting fact is that more and more people are traveling, every day and every night. Americans are a restless and gregarious lot. They like their homes, and their home towns. But they like to get away and they like to come back. That is why, both in summer and in winter, they are filling the trains which run in all directions, and why the highways between cities and towns are dotted with the speeding conveyances of every make and vintage.

These people, and amongst them those who travel oftenest and farthest, will never submit to any plan which contemplates the lessening of the efficiency of the rail carriers. It has been proved that the competition now stimulated assures the best possible service. Happily, both the public and the rail managers have learned a needed lesson.

Hyacinths

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Who was it who wrote, "If I had two loaves of bread, I would sell one, and buy hyacinths to feed my soul"? The quotation is apropos of the edict gone forth in Germany that women are to dress plainly, without tucks, ruffles, pleats, or any other trimmings on their gowns, or rather, garments. This is a very real hardship. Hyacinths are essential, as well as bread. I have watched a bean-sprout just at the moment when its pushing arch caused a tiny clod to crack and fall aside. It was a miracle. There will be another miracle. The hyacinths, the love and beauty of grace, the aesthetic feeling, will grow through darkness and severity, and crack the hardpan of militarism. The women of Germany will surely find it impossible to keep their hyacinths from growing. They will tend them from sheer weariness of dark severity that serves no purpose, sacrifice with no recompense. It is impossible to destroy higher human ideals.

Los Angeles (MRS.) M. T. C.

Britain's "Public Enemy"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Prime Minister of Great Britain in the early part of the World War said, "Drink is the most menacing of the nation's enemies." If that statement was true 25 years ago it carries an increasing importance today. At a time when each individual is asked to make every possible sacrifice on behalf of the national effort to protect the freedom and liberty of conscience in all countries it seems strange that a poisonous product such as alcohol is left at large to besmirch the minds of men and women, render largely negative the National Fitness Campaign, and make doubly dangerous the darkened streets at night. This latter fact is becoming so fully recognized that even the liquor trade itself has requested that the public houses in Glasgow shall be closed at 3 p. m. It is the duty of every good citizen to confront and overcome this enemy.

It is equally the duty of the Government to see that Britain's strength is not wasted nor depleted, nor its cause endangered by the public enemy number one—drink.

Ashington, Eng. F. B. K.

Undeclared Wars

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have noticed that stress is frequently laid on the fact that Japan has not declared war on China, as if that made an important distinction, and occasionally reference is made to the convention of 1907. But the existence of war is purely a matter of fact and its nondeclaration merely adds one more to Japan's infringement of treaties. I would refer readers to a book by Colonel Maurice, which was officially published here. The date, I think, was 1883. There one may see how rare have been the wars which have been declared either before or after they in fact commenced.

WYNDHAM A. BEWES

London

The Wide Horizon

The Meaning of Mine Warfare

By Harlan Trott

Whether or not unrestricted mine warfare is a German naval policy, the losses being inflicted by mines show that this method is shockingly effective. It is not unusual for a new weapon to achieve almost overwhelming success at first. History stresses the helplessness of the British Admiralty prior to the adoption of the convoy system; and the amazing effect of tanks when first introduced by the British Army at Cambrai. Not that mines are a new weapon, but certainly this peppering of neutral areas with them is unprecedented.

Defense has a way of catching up with "attack" in warfare. The paravane—a sort of "snow-plow" device for shunting mines off to one side at the same time it cuts the anchor cable and allows the mine to come to the surface—has proved remarkably efficient when attached to the bows of battleships. Such a device might be fitted to merchant ships. Mine-sweeping operations reached a high degree of effectiveness in the last war.

In the momentary panic caused by the startling initial success of a new war method, mass hysteria often attributes fantastic powers to such weapons. That tendency is evident in the present reaction to mines. Talk about mines attracted to the steel hulls of passing ships by powerful magnetic forces is being discounted by military experts. It is more likely the mines adrift in the North Sea are simply an improvement on those introduced by the United States late in the last war. This American mine, known to the Navy as "Mark VI," was capable of being exploded electrically by the presence of a steel body in the vicinity. This was sufficient to blow in the plates and sink the ship. The conventional percussion mine can only be detonated by direct contact.

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In the British naval attack on the Dardanelles, nearly a third of the Allied battleships were blown up by mines. Inasmuch as mine-sweepers had carefully swept the channel immediately before the attack, such heavy destruction from unseen external causes gave rise to the wildest rumors not only about secret weapons but about the extent to which the British Navy was alleged to be infiltrated with spies. Later it was learned that the Turks had planted mines parallel to the shore instead of athwart the channel as customary. The mine sweeping force had simply missed the parallel line of mines. The battleships, advancing fairly close along the shore, got afoul of them.

Some may be tempted to conclude from the sensational losses inflicted on shipping by mines in so short a time that this weapon may be the decisive factor in the war—as the submarine nearly became last time. This seems unlikely because of the negative nature of the mine. As an attacking weapon it bears about the same relation to sea warfare as the aerial bomb in land operations. It can destroy, but it cannot seize and hold. The command of the sea still rests with the superior battle fleet just as command on land rests with the superior army.

The mine can be a boomerang, too, aside from the widespread resentment its use arouses. Mines set loose in the restless tides and currents of the sea can drift in the way of those who planted them in someone's else's dooryard. It may be recalled that the German crew of U-75, the submarine which laid the mine that destroyed the British cruiser bearing Lord Kitchener to Russia, became victims of a floating mine later on. And the more mines floating around loose, the more restricted must submarine operations become. About one-third of Germany's submarine losses in the World War were caused by mines.

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Indiscriminate sowing of mines is in contravention of international law. But history seems to be in large part a record of wartime violations of the international code. In September, 1918, Britain mined a large area of the North Sea outside territorial waters, "neutral nations not being officially notified," according to a paper contained in the U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings of January, 1938, "but shipping being secretly warned." One may question whether neutral ships leaving Germany were warned.

This indiscriminate new German mine barrage naturally will arouse bitter feeling in neutral countries. It may eventually deflect much of the anger and resentment neutral nations have shown because of the policy of seizing all ships leaving Germany which Britain has adopted in the way of reprisal for unrestricted mine warfare.

Britain was severely censured for interfering with neutral shipping in the World War, but in the end the resentment aroused among neutral nations by Germany's methods of sea warfare canceled out the resentment aroused by Britain. Submarines and mines inflicted a heavy toll on neutral tonnage in the World War. Norway, for example, lost more than half her merchant fleet by those means.

That the Germans—who so far have been careful to wage sea warfare on a far more "civilized" basis than in 1914-18—are willing to incur such widespread resentment, is already read by the British as indicating that Germany's strategic position is so weak that the Third Reich's leaders can see no other choice.

Mirror of World Opinion

Freedom of Conscience

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Philadelphia ruled last Friday that school children are not compelled to salute the American flag, as the price of an education, if such action is contrary to their religious beliefs. The ruling of the Federal Court, reiterating the constitutional American doctrine of freedom of worship . . . is, therefore, worthy of notice. It is particularly welcome when other countries go mad with nationalism and when tendencies toward excessive nationalism must be resisted in our own land.

As a matter of common sense, it is hard to see that expelling children from school, because of the religious convictions of their parents, will teach them patriotism. They are most likely to develop into decent, respectable, God-fearing and normally patriotic citizens if the State authorities allow them the privilege of an ordinary American education.—*St. Louis Star-Times.*